MAY 1863

The New-York Times.

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GREAT NEWS.

Probable Capture of Vicksburgh, with Pemberton's Entire Army.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GEN. GRANT

A Great Battle Raging on Wednesday Last.

Capture of Haines' Bluff and the Outer Works of Vicksburgh.

Fifty-Seven Pieces of Artillery Taken.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

Jackson and the Black River Bridge in Our Possession.

Joe. Johnston Striving to Effect a Junction with Pemberton.

ONLY 6,000 MEN WITH HIM.

Pemberton's Acknowledgment of Defeat on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The *National Republican* announces, by permission of the President, the following dispatch. It was received by the latter at half-past twelve:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.:

Official information from below, to Wednesday, states that *Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the outer works of Vicksburgh, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of artillery.*

The battle is still raging, *with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburgh.*

We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff.

A report is making up for Washington.

(Signed,) W. G. FULLER, Ass't Manager of Telegraph.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

I forward the following, just received from Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General:

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee landed at Bruinsburgh on the 30th of April.

On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. BOWEN, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was at least 1,500, and loss in artillery five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and captured Jackson with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides *immense stores and manufactures, and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which *the entire force of Vicksburgh, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.*

On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River Bridge, *with the loss of 2,000 men and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburgh closely.

To-day Gen. STEELE carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city.

The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburgh. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

POSTSCRIPT.—I learn further that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in Vicksburg, and that *Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg closed at about 3 P. M. on the 20th of May.*

Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army here this morning:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, May 21, 1863—11 A.M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

A citizen has arrived at Lagrange who left Canton on Saturday morning. He reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was at Calhoun, seventeen miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. PEMBERTON, at Edwards' Station. At Holly Springs he saw a dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th, as follows:

"General GRANT was reinforced and drove the enemy into his intrenchments on the Big Black. General JOHNSTON ordered all his provisions from Canton. The Pearl River Bridge at Jackson and the trestle work at Brandon were burned."

S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General.

NEWS BY WAY OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The TIMES correspondent, L. L. CROUNSE, writing from the headquarters of the army this morning, says:

"News was received yesterday at headquarters, from the enemy's lines, that PEMBERTON had been defeated between Jackson and Vicksburgh, with heavy loss of killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, as well as one division of his forces cut off, and retreating in a southerly direction. I also learn from the same source that Gen. GRANT, having left a small force in Jackson, was moving on Vicksburgh, when JOHNSTON attacked the force in Jackson, which retreated upon the main body. PEMBERTON also attacked GRANT, the intention being to whip him in detail; but he was himself whipped, and retreated upon Vicksburgh.

This is all contained in a dispatch from PEMBERTON to LEE, and may be considered entirely authentic."

NEWS BY WAY OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro which gives the rebel reports from Mississippi to the 20th of May.

Gen. PEMBERTON had evacuated Vicksburgh and marched out to attack Gen. GRANT in the rear, while Gen. JOE JOHNSTON attacked him in the front.

The rebels anticipate a great battle between the opposing forces in a few days.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

We have no particulars of GRANT's reported battles at Edwards' Depot, other than those given by the rebel papers. GRANT is believed to be master of the situation. All accounts are encouraging. Various reports say that PRICE is moving toward the Mississippi River, and had, at last accounts, crossed the Arkansas. MARMADUKE is said to have joined him.

NEWS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 23.

Special dispatches from Gen. GRANT's army to the 17th of May make no mention, whatever, of the engagement reported in the rebel telegrams, and said to have taken place at Baker's Creek on Saturday last.

Gen. GRANT had not evacuated Jackson up to Saturday.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, May 23.

The reports from Gen. GRANT's army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable.

It seems that after accomplishing all that was desired at Jackson, Gen. GRANT marched toward the Black River Bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear.

At the Black River Bridge a heavy battle was fought, and it is reported we captured twenty-seven guns and a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back toward Vicksburgh.

If the rebels don't escape up the Yazoo River, most of them must be captured.

PREVIOUS MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S FORCES.

Correspondence of the Jackson Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

On Friday morning it was reported that the enemy had landed troops in the neighborhood of Chickasaw Bayou, but no confidence was placed in the rumor, and during the day no further tidings were received to confirm it. No firing has been heard from that quarter, and I think everything remained quiet up to last night.

In front of the city the enemy were not altogether inactive, and a party of engineers were on the peninsula, between their land battery and the city, evidently engaged in surveying the ground for the erection of more batteries at a point closer to the city. Our guns were busy yesterday in shelling the enemy, and Gen. PEMBERTON being in the city, is supposed to have sanctioned the firing.

The enemy is now taking the initial step toward an attack, or rather toward the reduction of this stronghold without a fight. Above and below he is throwing out his forces to surround us and cut off our communication in the rear, while the gunboats and land batteries are threatening us in front. At Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, the attempt has already been made, as also at Grand Gulf, below. This latter point, I have reason to believe, will give us some trouble, as the enemy has landed his force below that point and advanced directly on Port Gibson.

The transports, which were run by the batteries on Wednesday night, have been employed in bringing the troops across at Bruinsburgh, some distance below, and these have advanced toward the interior and reached within a few miles of Port Gibson. Here they were met by our troops, under Gen. BOWEN, and an engagement ensued, which continued the greater part of yesterday—the enemy coming in overwhelming numbers, and our men having to fight them in the open field, rendered the chances of a small force against a large one very desperate.

The particulars of the fight are not yet made public, but the loss must be heavy on both sides. Gen. BOWEN had four horses killed under him, and the gallant Brig.-Gen. TRACEY fell, pierced with mortal wounds. The proportion of mortality among our officers is no doubt heavy, judging from the severity of the contest and the length of time it continued.

The battery which the enemy had planted on the Peninsula, and from which they shelled the city last week, has been removed. It was casemated with heavy timbers and railroad iron. It having been ascertained that the battery was abandoned, some of our boys went over on Thursday night and fired the wood-work, which was burnt out.

VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 3.

On Saturday morning there were plenty of rumors afloat about the fight at Port Gibson, and the great odds against which our troops were pitted was confirmed. It was believed that the greater portion of GRANT's army was engaged, and GRANT himself on the field. No further particulars have yet reached me. Gen. TRACEY was reported still alive yesterday. By this time our reinforcements are no doubt within striking distance of the enemy.

On Saturday forenoon two transports arrived at the enemy's landing-place above, and the troops at that point were seen to go aboard, and the baggage and camp equipage was also transferred to their decks. After the cargo was completed the boats steamed off up the river, supposed to be carrying the troops up Old River to Chickasaw Bayou. What the movement indicates can only be conjectured, but the impression prevails that an effort is to be made to land in the neighborhood of Snyder's Bluff, and now, as the landing below Grand Gulf has been accomplished there will no doubt be a desperate effort made to do the same thing above. There appears to be no enemy in front of Vicksburgh at present, except perhaps a small garrison to guard the camps.

It now appears that on Thursday night they landed a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men on Capt. WM. HENRY JOHNSON's place, and a body of between four and five thousand was thrown forward to the levee on Mrs. BLAKE's place. This is the same ground which they occupied during the struggle in December last. They put out their pickets and skirmishers immediately; and two of them, belonging to the Forty-sixth Illinois, have been captured and brought in. They report that the force is about twenty-five thousand strong, and under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, who intends to repeat the Chickasaw Bayou programme.

Gen. GRANT is in command of the division at Port Gibson, and his corps is about forty thousand strong. A suspicion is entertained among military men that the landing of troops on the Yazoo is a feint, intended to draw our forces from the city to protect that point, and then, when the city is unprotected, the Federals will take the darkness of the night in which to reëmbark their troops and bring them round to the front of Vicksburgh to storm the city before an army can get there to check them. All this is mere conjecture, and the exact plans, of course, can only be known to the enemy himself.

Just at night it was discovered that the Federals were burning up their quarters on the Peninsula, evidently about to evacuate the point. This morning no movement can be noticed, but the impression prevails that an assault is projected and to take place within the next forty-eight hours.

CASUALTIES IN THE GRAND GULF BATTLE.

From the Appeal of the 6th.

Among the casualties in the battle near Grand Gulf, last Friday, was Gen. TRACEY, of Alabama, killed. He was shot through the body, the ball entering near the left shoulder and emerging near the right nipple. He is supposed to have been shot by a sharpshooter. Gen. TRACEY was regarded as one of the best and most efficient officers in the service. He originally went out as Captain of a company in the Fourth Alabama regiment. Maj. Pickering, of the same regiment, was also killed, together with Lieut.-Col. Pettus, brother of Gov. Pettus, of the Twentieth Alabama regiment. Maj. Hurley, of the Thirty-first Alabama regiment, is supposed to have been mortally wounded and to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Watts, of Gen. Baldwin's staff, was also severely wounded. Our entire loss in this engagement, in killed, wounded and missing, is supposed to be four hundred.

The Preparatory Movements—Foraging and Reconnoitering—Distinguished Visitors—Cooked Rations—A Visit to Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK, MISS., Tuesday, May 7, 1863.

Since our arrival here, little more has been done than to examine and forage the surrounding country, and await the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. When the army left Bruinsburgh, they carried with them four days' rations, which, by contributions levied upon the country, have been extended to five or six; beyond this period, we must depend upon supplies from above. Great activity exists along our entire line of communication with Milliken's Bend; every available hoof is busy in hauling forward supplies, and although the army lacks materially in transportation, the labor of sending on rations is being pushed on so actively, that we shall be able to resume operations toward the front within the next three or four days. Very soon after that, the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided; within the next fortnight we will have the place, or we will have met with a reverse that will check offensive operations in this Department for some time to come.

Yesterday the Fifth and Seventeenth Iowa regiments and a battery of artillery crossed Big Black River, and pushed northward to examine the country and find the enemy. They proceeded five miles without interruption, but at the end of this distance found the rebel pickets. These fell back upon the approach of our advance, until they reached a heavy force a mile or so further on. Our men exchanged a few shots with the enemy's skirmishers, and then, not caring to bring on an engagement, they came back to the river. They report having reached within six miles of Warrenton—the point at which terminate the lower defences of Vicksburgh. The country through which they passed is generally of a swampy character, the road being a "corduroy," constructed of rails. At the place where they encountered the main body of the rebels, the country becomes hilly, and is of a character admirably adapted for defense, particularly so in the present case, as our approaches to it would have to be made over the swampy bottom, and the narrow road traversed by our infantry.

For these and other reasons, I do not believe that our army will move in this direction against Vicksburgh. Instead of crossing the river, they will probably ascend the left bank, and endeavor to strike the railroad at some point between the bridge at Big Black and Jackson. If we can reach the railroad and destroy or hold it, the flank of Vicksburgh will be turned, and the only remaining rebel obstruction of importance on the Mississippi will be removed; but to reach that point on the railroad will be an operation of no trifling magnitude. The rebels will use superhuman efforts to prevent us getting there and as they can command the unlimited use of railroad communication, they can concentrate with rapidity and in any necessary number at any desired point. In this respect they possess an immense advantage over our forces, and they will not be dilatory in availing themselves of this or any other superiority which may be in their possession.

A movement will not be delayed long. Gen. SHERMAN is on his way here with his corps, and as soon as he arrives the grand advance will begin. The distance to the railroad is only about twenty-five miles, the weather is cool, and the roads in magnificent condition. The long suspense of the country relative to this section will soon be over—we shall, within a very short time, either take Vicksburgh or be badly beaten.

Gen. THOMAS, GOV. YATES of Illinois, and other outside civic and military gentlemen, who have been playing the *rôle* of spectators here for the last few days, leave this morning for Milliken's Bend. The Governor goes on account of ill-health, the General to finish or continue the leasing of confiscated plantations along the Mississippi.

Night before last a barge of provisions, half consumed by fire, came down the river, and was taken in tow by our transports. It was supposed at first that the whole affair was a trick on the part of our forces above; that they had loaded the barge with provisions, placed wet bales of hay over these, and over all cotton, which was purposely fired ere the barge was let loose, in order that the rebels might be led to suppose that it had accidentally taken fire above and broken away. Later intelligence, however, shows that there is a sad history connected with the burning barge, which will carry pain to many a fireside. It seems that the tug *Sturgess* started to tow the barge down, but was blown up by a shell from the Vicksburgh batteries, and all on board but three either killed or captured. The party on board numbered thirty; among whom were JUNIUS BROWN and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*; R. T. COLBURN, of the *World*, and two other journalists, whose names I could not learn.

The *Tuscumbia* was not so badly injured in the fight at Grand Gulf but that she was able, yesterday, to move up to New-Carthage—a distance of thirty miles—where she has commenced repairs. She lies opposite the plantations of JEFF. DAVIS and his brother JOSEPH. The house and grounds of the latter indicate the residence of a man of taste; but the plantation of the Confederate President is very ordinary in its character; the house is one-storied, not very costly, and indifferently well furnished. The negroes, with the exception of a few superannuated ones, have all been run off by their master, who has not visited his country-house in two years. The gunboat men brought off a few remembrances—some pub. doc's., a milch cow, hickory chair, saddle-horse, and some few volumes of miscellaneous books. There is a fine piano in the drawing-room, which, I believe, will be transferred to the *Tuscumbia* to-day. The negroes say that JEFF. was a very severe master, in which he was the opposite of his brother. The owner, in departing, took everything of value, leaving only public documents, and a few of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS' letters, written ere that lady made Mr. DAVIS happy with her hand and heart.

There are but three guns left of those which defended the rebel works at Grand Gulf—the balance were either burned or hauled away. Upon each of these three appears the following inscription, in large white letters:

"Captured by the United States Naval Squadron, under Rear-Admiral PORTER, May 3, 1863, at Grand Gulf, Miss."

One scarcely knows whether insolence or stupidity predominates in the spirit that dictated this inscription. It is to be hoped that Admiral PORTER, upon his return, will make the *amende honorable* by at once apologizing to the army and removing or altering the lettering on the captured guns. The amount of propriety in this matter will be seen when it is considered that the "United States Squadron" had no more to do with capturing Grand Gulf than did the Monitors before Charleston. They tried to take the place, fought long and gallantly, and failed. After the army had drawn the rebels from the works, the gunboats went over and took possession of the place.

GALWAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

Official Report of Admiral Porter to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The Navy Department has received the following:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP GEN. PRICE, GRAND GULF, Miss., Wednesday, May 13.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you from Alexandria of the capture of that place, and the forts defending the approaches to the city, by the naval force under my command. Twenty-four hours after we arrived, the advance guard of United States troops came into the city, and Gen. BANKS arriving soon after, I turned the place over to his keeping. The water beginning to fall, I deemed it prudent to return with the largest vessels to the mouth of the Red River. I dropped down to Fort De Russy in the *Benton* and undertook to destroy those works. I only succeeded, however, in effectually destroying the three heavy casemates commanding the channel, and a small water battery for two guns. About 600 yards below it, I also destroyed by bursting one heavy 32-pounder, and some gun carriages, left in their hurry by the enemy. The main fort on a hill some nine hundred yards from the water, I was unable to attend to. It is quite an extensive work, quite new and incomplete, but built with much labor and pains. It will take two or three vessels to pull it to pieces. I have not the powder to spare to blow it up. The vessels will be ordered to work at it occasionally, and it will be soon destroyed.

In this last-mentioned fort was mounted the 11-inch gun which I am led to believe lies in the middle of the river, near the fort, the rebels throwing it overboard in their panic at the approach of our gunboats. The raft which closed the entrance I have blown up, sawed in two, and presented to the poor of the neighborhood.

I sent Commander WOODWORTH, in the *Price*, with the *Switzerland*, *Pittsburgh* and *Arizona*, up Black River, to make a reconnoissance, and he destroyed a large amount of stores, valued at $300,000, consisting of salt, sugar, rum, molasses, tobacco and bacon.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral, com'dg Miss. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Extensive Contraband Traffic Discovered.

Interesting Extracts from Rebel Journals.

THE FIRE-EATERS DENOUNCED.

The United States steam-transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, from Newbern, N. C., May 20, and Hatteras Inlet on the 21st inst., mails and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She has on board 250 men, belonging to the Third New-York artillery, whose time has expired; also a number of other passengers. There was nothing new at Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 19.

Gen. HECKMAN, in command at Morehead City, has recently discovered several "underground" channels through which the enemy have been receiving large supplies of all kinds, through parties holding safeguards and passes from Ex-Governor STANLEY. Several guerrilla bands, including a Virginia cavalry company, have thus obtained all their shoes and clothing. Important arrests are being made by Gen. HECKMAN, who has seized all the goods belonging to the merchants in Newport, who have carried on a trade amounting to many thousands of dollars. These safeguards and passes are in the hands of several hundred disloyal citizens, reaching from one end of the department to the other, through whom the enemy have received endless quantities of supplies. Stringent measures are being adopted by the military, naval and revenue officers, who are endeavoring to break up this extensive traffic.

Gen. WILD and staff arrived here yesterday on the *Ellen S. Terry* to organize his African brigade.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, the special organ of Gov. VANCE, and the real leader of the opposition in this State, which is now in the ascendency by a two-third vote, comments upon an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* favoring an imperial despotism like that of France. It says:

"We know that military despotism is making rapid strides in these States. We know that no people ever lost their liberties at once, but step by step, as some deadly disease steals upon the system and gradually but surely saps the fountain of life. We know that tyrants and their minions always prepare the popular mind in advance for their usurpations, and that these usurpations are always based upon the plea of the 'general good' or 'military necessity.' The argument now is, we hate LINCOLN so bitterly that in order to resist him successfully we must make slaves of ourselves. The answer of our people is, '*We will be slaves neither to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France, nor England.*' North Carolina is a *State*, not a *Province*. She has 80,000 as brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen, she will be able to take care of herself as an independent Power. She will not submit, in any event, to a law of Congress passed in deliberate violation of the Constitution. She will not submit to Mr. DAVIS being invested with dictatorial powers; but she will resist such a law by withdrawing from the Confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers, with a courage and an ardor which will eclipse even any former achievements of her sons during the existing war. For one we are determined not to exchange one despotism for another."

Other opposition papers are also coming down rather heavy on the "destructives." The Henderson, N.C., *Times*, in speaking of the approaching Congressional election, says:

"Beware of the Fire Eaters! They are the fag ends of the old defunct Democratic party, who fight their battles in bar-rooms or in the shade. They aided to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution which has made a breastwork of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri. Let them be *anathema maranatha!* Give them the reins of Government, and after peace they will quickly carry us to perdition. Let them be marked as deeply as Cain was, for they cannot be trusted in politics as far as an ox could be thrown by the tail."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of May 2, has a severe article on the rebel Senate for refusing to increase the pay of the soldiers.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill placing in service after the 1st of May, all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders or sojourners residing in the Confederate States.

JOSEPH P. WOOD, of Company H, Twenty-fourth North Carolina regiment, offers $2,500 for a substitute.

From Bermuda.

A SUPPOSED BLOCKADE RUNNER SIGHTED.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 13th instant is received:

The brig *Selferine* arrived at St. George's on the 10th inst., from New-York; reports on the 9th, saw a large steamer supposed to be a blockade runner.

The rebel steamer *Columbia* sailed from St. George's on the 6th, for Nassau.

No news.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT PUEBLA.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

The Mexicans About to Take the Offensive.

The Substance of Official Dispatches From Gen. Ortega.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 19.

The steamer *Golden Age* brings advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d of May, and from Puebla to the 30th of April.

Gen. ORTEGA's dispatches to Gen. COMONFORT state that on the night of the 24th of April the French exploded a mine on the block called "Stenimo," occupied by Mexican troops.

A number of the Mexicans were buried in the ruins, but the balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately.

On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced and continued the fight with the greatest determination and ferocity, the Mexicans, at its close, holding their original position.

During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesu, and another fight ensued here, lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field and capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners from the First regiment of French Zouaves.

The French left four hundred dead on the field.

Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May President JUAREZ left the city of Mexico for Gen. COMONFORT's camp, near Puebla, for the purpose of urging offensive operations against the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20.

Gen. ORTEGA's dispatches to Gen. COMONFORT, dated Puebla, April 29, thus sum up the military situation during the last month and a half:

"The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Aurta."

FROM NASSAU.

The Blockade Runners—The Britannica—The Captains and Pilots—The Pine-apple Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

Admiral WILKES has been here on the *Vanderbilt*. He did not come into the harbor but stopped outside long enough to communicate with the American Consul and then sailed away. His presence is not relished here. His replies to messages sent him from the Governor, as currently reported, are decidedly independent. When he came last he dropped anchor without waiting to send to ask permission, and on the Governor's sending him word that he ought not to have done this, he told the messenger that it was a matter of no consequence, as indeed it was not.

A steamer has recently reached here from England, which is the prince among blockade-runners, if she is really intended for that purpose. She was first called the *Britannica*, and afterward the *Banshee*, and is a rakish-looking craft, with two pipes. She sits low in the water, and neither her masts nor any other part of her rises high enough above the water to be seen at a distance, and everything about her seems neat and symmetrical. Like all the other vessels which come from England, she was black on her arrival, but was quickly painted lead color. All these vessels might, with propriety, be called steamships, as they use sails as well as steam. The smaller vessels have two masts, and are schooner-rigged; while some of the larger ones have three masts, and a fair amount of canvas.

The only arrival from rebeldom for a week past has been the *Pet*, from Wilmington. Many of the blockade runners have been lying idly in the harbor for several weeks, waiting for dark nights and favorable news in regard to Admiral WILKES and the blockaders. Their Captains and pilots lounge about the hotels, smoking and drinking, and linger so long that one is led to think that they are out of employment; but all at once they are off. They leave here in broad daylight, but steer for some of the British islands, which they leave more privately. On their return they look bronzed and rough. They boast of the ease with which they slipped by the blockaders, using them as landmarks, &c., &c.; but now and then hints at calcium lights, &c., &c., show that it is, after all, a hazardous business. Our true policy is to carry North the captains and pilots of these steamers when they are captured, and to keep them confined as long as possible, as their services are exceedingly valuable to the rebel Government. At the time of the great outcry against illegal imprisonment, you will remember that a large batch of prisoners of this class were released from Fort Lafayette. The mischief done by this act it will be impossible to repair.

About two months since, one of the blockade runners whose pilot had disguised himself as a stoker, was captured a short distance from the Bahamas. The commander of the cruiser could not distinguish between the officers and crew. He therefore retained that part of the crew which appeared the most valuable as prisoners, and put the rest in a boat, telling them in true nautical style to go to Nassau, or to —— the other place; and on their asking for provisions, refused point blank, telling them they ought to be carried off as prisoners. Those here who are interested in blockade running seemed to be somewhat taken aback at this, as it did not agree with their reports about the carelessness and even treachery of the National officers.

MONDAY, May 4, 1863.

A blockade runner has just left the harbor, steering for some of the outer islands, where she will probably seclude herself until some cloudy night favors her escape, or until the Federal cruisers absent themselves. These vessels time their arrival, in order to reach the Southern coast and pass the blockading fleet during the night. If they enter Charleston harbor they are said to be brought to at the outer forts and subjected to a strict examination. They are allowed to carry no passengers to the city, except persons well-known, and whose loyalty to the Confederacy is undoubted. The cotton that these steamers bring in here on their return pays no duty to the Bahama Government, and the tonnage duty on the vessels is only one shilling per ton. Notwithstanding this, the coming of the blockade-runners here makes a great deal of trade, and goods imported here for the Southern market yield some revenue to the Government. Many of these importations pay fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and others a fixed duty of about the same amount. If these goods are bonded and exported again a drawback of 98 per cent. is allowed, and half the tonnage duty is refunded if the vessels carry away cargoes of the island as a return cargo. Still there are various fees to be paid, and the business and money brought here make blockade running popular. The wrecking business also furnishes employment to a large number of people and a source of revenue to the Government, as more than half the proceeds of wreck sales are disbursed on the island.

Pineapples are beginning to make their appearance from the outer islands where they are raised. The quantity exported is very large compared with other exports. In 1861, the value of those exported to the United States was $58,785, and to Great Britain $21,800. The total value of the imports from the United States in 1861 was $980,816, while the exports to that country were but $530,135. A large portion of the imports were salted provisions, and in return for which they send us fruits and sponges. Besides the pineapples, they sent us in 1861, $17,555 worth of oranges, and $3,580 worth of bananas and other fruits; $47,470 in sponge, and $26,320 in salt, or nearly half a million bushels.

The imports from Great Britain in 1861 were only one-third as large as those from the United States, and the proportion of exports but little greater, showing the liberal policy of the British Government toward the colony.

FRIDAY, May 8.

Another blockade runner has arrived from Dixie, bringing Southern papers with the news of a battle on the Rappahannock, and claiming a victory for the Confederates. Stonewall JACKSON is reported wounded. I am anxious for the details.

The Marine Railway, which Mr. HOWELL, the proprietor of the hotel, has been building here for repairing of vessels, is to be tested to-day by drawing a Government schooner over it into the repair yard. The occasion will be celebrated as an event in the annals of local improvements.

The Legislature have rejected the proposals of the New-York Submarine Company for the deepening of the harbor, but the project is by no means abandoned, and the Company in the end will likely do the work. So many steamers arrive here now that it is necessary to extend greater facilities to them. The *Corsica* came in the other day drawing sixteen feet, but she could hardly do this in rough weather. A new line of steamers from St. Thomas to England is advertised to touch here. The first is expected on the 21st of June prox. W. C. T.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bragg Expecting an Attack from Gen. Rosecrans—The Threatened Invasion of Kentucky—Surprise and Defeat of the Rebel Cavalry, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

Gen. BRAGG is reported by a gentleman who passed through his lines as being fearful of an attack by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Gen. BRAGG's whole position at Horse Shoe Mountain is strongly fortified.

A Louisville dispatch says that the rebels are certainly preparing for the invasion of Kentucky, and that their forward movements will be made about the 1st of June.

The rebels yesterday burned the extensive trestle-work at Hamilton, near Clarksville, Tenn.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Murfreesboro, May 22, says:

"Gen. STANLEY, with a portion of two brigades of cavalry, surprised the camp of the First Alabama regiment, and the Eighth Confederate cavalry, in the vicinity of Middletown.

Our forces were divided and sent around to attack the rebels in the flank and rear, but the advance guard becoming impatient, they dashed alone and unsupported into the midst of the enemy's camp, putting to flight 1,000 rebel cavalry. Eight rebels were killed, ninety prisoners taken and 300 horses captured.

The camp of the enemy, including the arms thrown away by them, were destroyed.

Our loss was two or three slightly wounded.

ANOTHER MILITARY BLUNDER.

Two Detachments of the Third Regulars Firing Into Each Other.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 23.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 21st inst., says:

"At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, two detachments of the Third regulars left the city by different roads in search of a band of guerrillas. A few miles out the two detachments came in collision, each mistaking the other for guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Forces Preparing for an Invasion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The only rebel forces in Kentucky are roving bodies of guerrillas, but the rebels are certainly preparing for an invasion in June. MORGAN has left his command at Monticello and gone to Sparta, Tenn. PEGRAM's forces are still between the Cumberland and Monticello.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Ben Deford.

The United States transport *Ben Deford*, Capt. HALLETT, from Port Royal, S. C., 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She has 44 cabin passengers and 227 returned soldiers.

There is no news of any importance in the Department of the South. Everything is quiet. The health of the troops is excellent, not a single death having occurred in the entire Department the past week.

Arrival of the Steamer Vixen.

The U. S. steamer *Vixen*, (Coast Survey,) ED. CORDELL, Commander, from Key West in six days, arrived Friday. The *Vixen* left this port in December last, and has been engaged in completing the hydrography of the Florida reefs. The survey of Charlotte Harbor, Fla., was next taken up, and its principal entrance sounded out. On returning, hourly observations of temperature were made in the axis of the Gulf Stream. Annexed is a list of her officers:—EDWARD CORDELL, Commander, Acting-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; Gustav Kellan, Executive officer and Sailing Master; C. T. Sardella, Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; T. C. Bowie, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; L. L. Nicholson, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; H. M. Dewees, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; L. A. Sergaleller, Aid Sub-Assistant Coast Survey; A. M. Wetherice, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; H. M. Van Wall, Chief Engineer; John Bartling, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Albury, Pilot.

General McClellan in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

General McCLELLAN arrived in this city at noon to-day, as the guest of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN.

During the afternoon he called on Governor SEYMOUR at the Capitol, who extended to him a most cordial and hearty welcome.

The General returned to New-York to-night, the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* being detained until 10 o'clock to enable him to do so.

He was escorted to the boat by the Fire Department of Albany, and by from three to four thousand citizens bearing lighted torches. He was loudly cheered all along the route.

On his arrival at the boat a salute of 100 guns was fired, and as she left the dock, the immense throng greeted him with thundering cheers.

The New-School Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 23.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterians have unanimously adopted resolutions for a stated union and friendly interchange by Commissioners with the Old-School Assembly, appointing Rev. ROBERT W. PATTERSON and Hon. WM. H. BROWN to represent the New-School in the General Assembly of the Old-School [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Canal Convention—The Case of Mr. Hager—Indian Rebel Sympathizers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 18, 1863.

The near approach of the time for holding the great Canal Convention increases the interest felt by the public in this commercial gathering. Delegations from parts of the country are already announced. Over seven thousand special invitations, I understand, have been given out; but from the character of the Convention—everybody being invited in the original call—this would seem to be a work of supererogation. The meetings are to be held under an immense tent, gotten up for the occasion in Boston. Of course, it will be supplied with seats and all other conveniences of a public hall. A large gathering is anticipated; but, the question has already arisen, "What shall we do with them?" Our hotels are crowded by the ordinary travel, and the only resource left is for our citizens to "put out the latch-string," open wide the doors of their hospitality, and take in friends and strangers alike. This, I hear, is to be done; in fact, it will be absolutely necessary, if our "great expectations" are realized in regard to numbers.

Speeches will be made and resolutions passed. We Americans cannot get along without doing this much on the most ordinary occasions. I suppose Mr. Ruggles will be on hand with his mass of overwhelming statistics, with which he is wont to so ably exhibit the wonderful growth of the internal commerce of the country. But it is to be hoped that somebody will come up with a carefully considered and elaborate practical plan for accomplishing the great work in hand—something that shall show to the assembled multitude not only the national importance of the enterprise, but its paying practicability.

THE CASE OF REV. E. W. HAGER.

The Ecclesiastical Court, Bishop Waterman presiding, which has been in session at Joliet for the past five or six weeks, for the trial of Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in this City, has at length been brought to a close. The charges were a scandalous, immoral and disorderly conduct" in connection with sundry ladies of Joliet, while supplying the Church there some time last Summer. The assessors, or jurors, have rendered a verdict of acquittal on all the charges and specifications—thus giving the lie to much of the testimony introduced by the prosecutor—persecutor. The trial has attracted a good deal of attention, and has brought much scandal upon the Church. A bitter, persecuting spirit has been manifested throughout on the part of those engaged in the prosecution, and the result has placed their principal witnesses in an unfortunate position.

There are two other cases before the civil courts, growing out of this matter, which are yet to be disposed of—one criminal and the other for personal damages. The witnesses in the ecclesiastical tribunal most relied on by the prosecution were relatives of the prosecutrix—daughters, I believe, which fact had much to do with impeaching the credibility of their testimony.

Mr. Hager has published a statement in which he solemnly denies all the important charges preferred against him. The whole affair is a most disgraceful one—yet the less so that his church dignitaries have displayed throughout such bitter and unchristian partisanship.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

It may not be generally known that the remnant of the Ottowas, now residing in Kansas, have entered into treaty stipulations with our Government, which provides for their becoming full citizens of the United States. The treaty was negotiated last Summer. It provides that each person of the tribe is to be allotted 80 acres of land from the reservation—that 20,000 acres are to be appropriated for the endowment of a University, and that the balance, some 20,000 acres, is to be sold to actual settlers for the benefit of the tribe. Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, who is the Agent, writes that "It was intended to proceed immediately with the work of perfecting the arrangements for carrying the treaty into effect, but from various causes it has been delayed. Instructions have now been issued by the Indian Department to enter upon the labor of surveys and assignments, and it is expected that the lands will be offered for sale under the peculiar provisions of the treaty during the Fall of this year. These provisions are such as to accomplish two most desirable objects: first, to prevent any person from obtaining land exempting actual settlers; and, second, to admit such settlers only as shall by their good *morals* and *temperate habits* recommend themselves to the Indians. The Agent can, upon request of the council of the Indians, prevent any person or persons from settling whose example would be of injury to the tribe. This treaty, quite unusual as it is in many of its provisions, is, for the most part, the conception of the Ottawas; but has been brought to its present state of perfection by the present Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is the efficient Chairman.

It happens that the Ottawas are a Baptist Nation. They comprise only two hundred and ten souls; but of this number sixty are members of a Baptist Church. In making choice of their settlers, upon whose character the future of their own families so much depends, they will be permitted to exercise their natural choice as to religious associates.

These Indians are intelligent; many of them educated, and appear to fully understand their permanent interests. They are anxious to attract settlers of the right kind, and, with the assistance of the Agent, are fully capable of protecting themselves from the evil influences of bad neighbors. The reservation is twenty miles south of Lawrence, and embraces some of the best land in the State.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Arrests continue to be made in the central and southern parts of this State, of those who more openly espouse the cause of the rebels. We have accounts of armed combinations—and even of public drills of large bodies of men in some localities, preparatory to resisting the authority of the Government. But we have learned, by experience, to doubt much of what we hear, and even read in the correspondence of our daily papers. That there are rebel sympathizers in quite large numbers in certain localities of this State, it is probable. In fact, they have shown their hands and become amenable to the law, in some instances, and have been promptly arrested, yet we are not prepared to believe in extensive armed combinations to resist the National authority. If such be the fact, our State Government has been much remiss in not looking after them and breaking them up. The arrest of VALLANDIGHAM has already had a wholesome influence upon some of the leading Copperheads in this vicinity, and if he only gets his deserts the effect will be most salutary. I see that his Albany admirers have been holding an indignation meeting. I wonder if they would not do the same thing were JEFF. DAVIS "illegally" seized by military force? How fearfully tender rebels and Copperheads are of the "Constitution" just now!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather is beautiful, and business of all kinds was never more active. In business hours our principal streets look like a mass meeting, and our hotels are literally jammed. A monster ship—the *Western Metropolis*—appeared in our harbor last week, hailing from Buffalo. She took on board 70,300 bushels of oats, and filled up with 1,000 barrels of pork, and returned. What think you of such a cargo for a Western town? Hon. R. S. BLACKWELL, one of our leading lawyers, and author of several valuable law books, died suddenly on Friday, of typhoid fever. There have been the usual number of casualties, crimes, &c., during the past week, but nothing of general importance has transpired in that line. Farmers from all parts of the State report that there has not been so favorable a Spring for getting in crops in twenty-five years, as the present one. Reports from the wheat districts continue highly encouraging. In some sections of the State the crop is clearly beyond the reach of damage from all ordinary causes. Travel by railroads was scarcely ever heavier than now. A large number of emigrants are going forward.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 4, 1863:

"I have to inform you that this country is in a frightful state—nothing to be heard of but fighting every day, with dreadful slaughter on both sides. There have been some hard-fought battles in this State, particularly one at the Post of Arkansas. The Confederates had a fort built there, and Gen. CHURCHILL was in command. The Federals sent their gunboats up the river, and, after a hard-fought battle, captured the fort and Gen. THOS. CHURCHILL and all the living men that were in it. It is almost impossible for me to describe the condition of the people. They have passed the Conscription act, and this very day they are entering every house in Little Rock, and taking every man from 16 to 55. They took SAUL then. SAUL has been in one battle—about four months ago; it was fought near the Boston Mountains, in the north part, bringing Missouri. PAUL was taken prisoner; they kept him three weeks, and sent him back to his command again. If this war lasts much longer, there won't be many men living. All the large houses and churches in Little Rock are hospitals, and men are dying as fast as they can. The army is all now encamped about Little Rock for the Winter. Confederate money is plenty, and everything is dear, and cannot be got for money. Flour is $70 per barrel; bacon 75 cents per pound; pork 25 cents per pound; salt $25 per bushel—everything in proportion is high, and cannot be got for money, except when smuggled in from Memphis. Memphis is in the hands of the Federals. There was been some attempt made on Vicksburgh by the Federals. They have not taken it yet. They are preparing a large fleet of gunboats to make another attack on it; and if they take it this time the Southern Confederacy is gone up. The Federals built a ditch in front of the city, on the opposite side of the river, to pass their transports through, but did not succeed—the water would not work through it—so they gave it up. New-Orleans is in the hands of the Federals; they did not have any fighting there; yet all over the Confederate States there is nothing but war, sorrow and desolation. All over the land widows and orphans are left to mourn the fate of their husbands and fathers."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Emigrants Arriving—How they Come—Cotton—A Reading Room.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The city has been exceedingly lively the week past with ox teams from most of the settlements, being parts of the grand caravan of five hundred wagons destined for the Missouri River, for the express purpose of bringing the poor Mormon emigrants to "Zion." The wagons are all of the staunchest kind available in the Territory. Each team consists of from four to five yoke of chiefly young cattle, and carries not only its own provisions, but a stock of flour to be "cached" in various depots or stations this side of Laramie, for the sustenance of the aforesaid coming poor folk. This service appears to be rendered partly in commutation of the "tithing" paid by the faithful, and partly as a "free-will offering" to aid the cause.

The companies are sometimes organized into hundreds, but oftener into fifties; each fifty subdivided into tens; each fifty and each ten with its respective "Captain," whose authority smacks much of the patriarchal. John W. Woolley, John Murdock, Horton D. Haight, Peter Nebeker, William B. Preston, Thomas Ricks, Rosel Ryde, John E. Sanders, S. D. White and D. D. McArthur are named as Captains of Fifties.

Some of the wagons are freighting cotton eastward, grown near the southern limits of this Territory. Several tons of this article are now on their way to be sold in the States, as anticipated in one of my letters several weeks ago. Some of the more conservative of the Utah politicians are grieving over the export of this raw material, as they ruminate on the present prices of factory in the stores, 50 to 70 cents per yard. But it must be considered that in Utah there is no way of turning cotton into calico, except by the homely hand-loom method. So successful is this policy considered of sending teams hence to the Missouri in the Spring, to return in the Fall, that some of the merchants, and others who go East to purchase on commission, are commencing to adopt the same—at least in part.

Mr. WILLIAM S. GEDES started yesterday morning, per mail, on similar business, and Messrs. NEEDHAM and BEER, with several others, left this city in their own conveyances a few days previously, also bound for the East. Wagons are a prominent article sent for the present Summer, indeed I have been assured that money for not less than one thousand of these useful vehicles, paid by sundry private persons, is now on its way East. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration, yet it must be remembered that suitable timber for making the running gear of wagons has not yet been discovered in Utah, and iron is not yet produced in quantity, consequently the people of the territory are wholly dependent upon external sources for wagons, which never were very plentiful in Utah, excepting in 1858-9, and then those most abundant were too heavy for common use—mere "prairie-schooners." Perhaps they will be comparatively plentiful next Fall, owing to the above orders, and the vast number coming this way by the gold-seeking emigration, some of which will doubtless be exchanged here for money or pack animals.

For the consolation of the emigration who will pass northward of this city to Idaho gold mines, or to Oregon or California, I may state that the prospects are that a military post will shortly be established by Gen. CONNOR on Bear River, at the Soda Springs, or somewhere in that quarter, in Idaho Territory, just outside of the northeast limits of Utah. This step is a sensible one. A post there, and another further north, with a few companies of troops at each, would be of more service to the emigration than several regiments cooped up within the corporate boundaries of Salt Lake City.

It is also stated that a number of disaffected Mormons, and other camp followers, anticipate settling in the vicinity of said new fort, prime there will probably be greater chances of emigrant trade than in this city. Mr. DOTY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, it is also rumored, will proceed to the new post and probably establish himself there.

As a hopeful sign of the times, I must chronicle the establishment of a public reading-room in the "Seventies' Council Hall," popularly "Seventies' Hill," in this city. The books and periodicals are purchased by donation, and the public are admitted gratis on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Here the reading portion of the community may spend many useful and pleasant hours. On the table may be found the New-York and other Eastern papers.

Utah has been reputed to monopolize the fair sex, and this monopoly must be felt disagreeably at Camp Douglas, as it was at Camp Floyd. For the city has been alive with interest the past few days over an alleged attempted abduction of a young woman, named AGNES LOWRY, by her mother and younger sister, assisted by half a score of soldiers, armed and mounted. The occurrence took place on Monday, at the residence of Mr. WARD PACK, ten miles north. The girl is twenty years of age. The mother obtained an interview with the daughter at the gate. The carriage and horsemen were a little distance off, out of immediate sight; discovery, however, being made, the mother seized the girl, and called to her assistants for help, who, with the carriage, moved briskly up to the gate, but too late. The soldiers drew revolvers. Mr. PACK and a neighbor had revolvers, too. The girl was taken into the house. The soldiers demanded entrance, with cocked pistols, but were refused also with cocked pistols. Meantime the citizens gathered, and were for making short work with the woman and her assistants. The mother and daughter, with three or four of the soldiers, then made their escape. Six soldiers were taken into custody, and marched under guard to Camp Douglas, delivered to the officer of the day, and there placed immediately in the guard-house.

"A Woman in the Case"—The Seizure of Mrs. Pack—A Military Investigation—A Military Post at Bear River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

This insignificant and secluded Territory contributes its share to the grand total of the news of the day. Though surrounded by the Rocky Mountains, imbedded in them, exciting events are of no rare occurrence. A little while ago all were on the *qui vive* in relation to the supposed contemplated seizure of BRIGHAM YOUNG by General, then Colonel, CONNOR. That excitement passed away, no damage done, no bones broken, no blood spilled.

Another subject has presented itself. A woman is the object of the controversy. Hard words have passed, but no blows—a little short of blows, just missing them, as before.

Last week I gave some particulars concerning the attempted recovery, seizure, abduction, whatever it may be termed, of Mrs. AGNES PACK, formerly Miss AGNES LOWRY. On Friday the six aiders and abettors of Mrs. McMILLEN, the mother, were examined before a military Court of Inquiry, at Camp Douglas, consisting of Col. EVANS, Capts. WALLACE and BLACK, and Lieut. STILLMAN, when some curious testimony was elicited. GEORGE D. GRANT, for the prosecution, stated that he asked the men who were assisting the mother what writ or authority they had, and one of them replied: "We are ordered here by Col. EVANS; AGNES is under age, and we are going to have her, dead or alive." The mother, on being closely cross-questioned as to her authority for taking the volunteers with her, replied: "I applied to the Governor to get some assistance to fetch my daughter away, and he told me to go to Gen. CONNOR, and he (Gen. CONNOR) would send with me such confidential men as were necessary. I accordingly went to Gen. CONNOR, and he said that he was willing that the men should go, but they must go in citizens' clothes; and said that I might choose such confidential men as I desired. They went as citizens, and I received my orders from Gen. CONNOR, with permission to choose such men as would suit me, and such as were willing to go as volunteers."

It appears that Miss AGNES was a Mormon and firm in the faith, and considering herself competent to choose her own destiny, had been united to Mr. WARD E. PACK, after the Mormon fashion, not being his only wife, but liking him none the less on that account. The mother, having become seized with Mormonism, withdrew to Camp Douglas, and who determined to have her unwilling daughter there too. This Mrs. AGNES would by no means consent to. Hence the attempt to obtain her by force.

On application of the mother, Judge DRAKE issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding Mr. PACK to appear and show cause why he restrained AGNES of her liberty. It is stated that the writ was originally placed in the hands of a resident at Camp Douglas, for execution, who was unable to find Mr. PACK. The writ was then placed in the hands of United States Marshal GRIMES, who served it.

On Monday Judge DRAKE sat to hear the case. The writ was returned as follows: "I return this writ, the within named AGNES LOWRY being now before the court, she being of lawful age, and the lawful wife of the within WARD PACK."

Witness proved the marriage according to the usage of the Territory. AGNES swore that she had never been restrained of her liberty, that she was 20 years of age the day before her marriage to WARD E. PACK, April 17 last, that she was lawfully married to him, and that she wished to remain with him.

The mother swore AGNES was but just turned of seventeen, though she, the mother, could not recollect the day, month, nor year of the girl's birth, nor could she tell the date of the birth of her other children.

On Tuesday Judge DRAKE gave his decision, which was, in substance as follows: At the time of Mr. PACK being married to AGNES, he had another wife, and therefore AGNES, by the law of Congress, could not be his wife. A girl was a minor until the extreme term of 21 years. The prosecution did not claim that AGNES had attained that majority. Therefore the custody and control of said AGNES belonged to her mother, her father being dead, and the Marshal was ordered to place the girl in such custody.

The Marshal then gave AGNES into the custody of her mother, but the girl was determined not to stay there, and declared: "I will die right here before I will go with her." Mr. PACK, seeing she was determined to stick to him, whom she had chosen for her lord, offered her his arm, which she promptly accepted, and the pair walked out of court amid the acclamation of the spectators.

Judge DRAKE'S Court at Provo, appointed to be held on the third Monday in April, was adjourned till the second Monday in September. The cause is stated to be that no United States funds were available for expenses. The Marshal, therefore, had declined to summon witnesses and jurors, hoping by and by to receive sufficient of the needful from Washington to carry on the Court business in the Fall without any difficulty, or creating any debt that could not be immediately satisfied.

As anticipated last week, the movements have commenced for the establishment of a military post on Bear River, near the Soda Springs, or somewhere in that vicinity. Company H has gone northward, and Company E has gone eastward to establish a post on Reese River. This is the better system, to string out cordons of posts on the mail and emigrant routes. About two hundred men, women and children, chiefly disaffected Mormons, who have been living recently in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, have gone with the troops, supposedly with the intention of establishing a settlement at each of the above places. Many of these persons, with their effects, are hauled by the army teams. A company of cavalry has followed to-day.

The weather has become hot, and if no untimely frost intervenes, there will be an excellent harvest of fruit the coming season.

The last of the Mormon teams for the Missouri River are now on the way, and will probably reach that destination in a couple of months.

The recent accidental death of Mr. FRANCIS COOX, Assistant Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, at Sacramento, caused a painful sensation in this city. Mr. COOX was much respected here for his manliness, honorableness and straightforward business habits.

As a mark of progress, I may note the establishment of a "Literary Office and General Advertising Depot," by Messrs. E. W. TULLIDGE and E. L. T. HARDING. The gentlemen propose to revive or get up from private journals family histories, prepare all kinds of addresses for the rostrum or manuscripts for the Press, revise accounts, open or post books, prepare or copy correspondence on business or domestic matters, copy law deeds and theatrical *rôles*, and a vast deal of that sort of thing.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Correspondence Between Gen. Blunt and a Rebel Colonel.

One B. F. PARKER, who signs himself a Colonel in the Confederate army, in a bombastic letter, dated Jackson County, Mo., dilates, for Gen. BLUNT'S benefit, upon the outrages inflicted by his authority, and concludes thus:

The perversion of the war for the Union to a war of extermination forces upon us retaliation. And if another Confederate soldier or citizen is executed without due process of law, five (5) Union soldiers or citizens shall with their lives pay the forfeit. This, Sir, shall be done independent of the consequences. To take effect on and after the 20th day of May, A. D., 1863.

To which Gen. BLUNT replies:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1863.

Col. B. F. Parker, Confederate States Army:

SIR: As you do not designate the locality of the headquarters of the Confederate forces under your command, as honorable belligerents always do, I am compelled to adopt this method of communication with you, in reply to your long tirade about constitutional liberty, &c., about which you appear to have as correct an appreciation as a Hottentot or a South-Sea Islander.

I have the honor to say to you, after reading your long lecture, that you need not defer your proposed acts of retaliation until the 20th of May. It is of little consequence to me to know what are the instructions of the Government you represent. It is sufficient for me to know that you and your motley crew are insurgents and assassins; that you are organizing within the military district of the Federal forces, and are engaged in murdering and plundering unarmed loyal citizens, thereby barring yourselves of all rights and considerations extended to prisoners of war.

I have instructed the officers in command of troops in the border counties of Missouri, (and the same rule shall extend to all territory under my command,) that every rebel, or rebel sympathizer, who gives aid, directly or indirectly, shall be destroyed or expelled from the military district. * * * * *

All those who are in sympathy with your cause, and whom the military authorities may not feel justified in putting to death, will be sent south of the Arkansas River. They will do well to avail themselves of this my last friendly admonition.

Trusting that you will fully appreciate the motives that have prompted me to adopt this humane policy toward your misguided friends, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Sherman's Orders.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 44.—1. It is hereby ordered that all places of public amusement, after having been licensed by the civil authorities, be under the supervisory control and management of the Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf. A complete and entire programme of all entertainments will be submitted to and approved by him, before they are announced to the public, and no departure from the programme, so approved by him, will be permitted under any circumstances.

2. It is recommended that all programmes be interspersed with appropriate national airs.

3. A suitable guard will always be in attendance at all such entertainments, under the orders of the Provost-Marshal's Department; and all persons who disturb or endeavor to disturb the entertainments, as laid down in such programme, will be promptly arrested, removed from the place, and punished according to the nature of the offence. By order of

Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. General.

DEALING WITH THE PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 252.—1. Lieut.-Col. A. C. HILLS, Fourth Louisiana Native Guard, and editor of the *Era*, having allowed a seditious article to be published in the *Era* this morning, reflecting upon the official conduct of his commanding officer, is hereby placed under arrest.

2. JOHN E. HAYNE, having published in the *Era* of this morning an article, of which he is the author, seditious and calculated to produce mischief and insubordination in this command, as well as grossly false in many of its statements, will be arrested at once by the Provost-Marshal, defences of New-Orleans, and by him sent out of this Department by the next steamer bound to New-York.

3. T. G. TRACEY, assistant editor of the *Era*, having authorized and permitted to be published in the *Era* of this morning, without the sanction or knowledge of his senior editor, a seditious article reflecting on the official conduct of the commanding officer of the defences of New-Orleans, will be arrested at once by the Provost-Marshal, and by him sent out of the Department by the first steamer bound for New-York.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. General.

—The Boston Board of Brokers has voted to present $1,245, realized from the sale of choice seats in their new rooms, to Sergt. PRINDERS. They are raising a further sum for this gallant soldier, who lost both arms at the battle of Fredericksburgh.

THE COTTON COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Maj.-Gen. F. Steele—Important Developments—Gen. Curtis Implicated.

On May 4, Maj.-Gen. STEELE testified before the Court which is investigating the alleged speculations in cotton by army officers. The following is the essential part of his testimony:

Question—State, if you please, everything you know and as fully as you can concerning the connection of any officer in the military service of the United States in any manner, either directly or indirectly, with the traffic of cotton on the Mississippi River, or in substance during this war. *Answer*—I cannot say I know anything of my own observation, but from circumstances I have good reason to believe that certain officers in the military service of the United States have been interested in cotton speculations. I can mention the names of some who have been interested in this traffic. If I have been rightly informed, it is my opinion that Major-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis has been largely interested by way of partnership, or through his agents, in cotton speculations; my reasons for believing so are as follows: It was generally believed by officers and everybody else at Helena, that Gen. Curtis was interested in this traffic; I was told by Gen. G. M. Dodge, late Brigadier-General, that Gen. Curtis was interested in this business; two ladies at Helena told me the same thing; Mrs. Craig, who had cotton to sell, herself, told me that Gen. Curtis was interested with—I think she said—Smith & Northrup; Mrs. Matt. Ward also told me Gen. Curtis was interested; Col. Moore, of Helena, and Mr. Coolidge, of the same place, told me that he was interested; I was several times in Gen. Curtis' office—certainly twice—and I saw his table covered with money, greenbacks and gold; he was busy with persons in the office, and all of them were talking about cotton—this lot of cotton and that lot of cotton; I also saw a note, written by Gen. Curtis, to negro Sam, about cotton; I have heard other people, citizens and officers, speak of transactions of this sort. The names of these people I do not now recollect, but I know them by sight. I was once in Gen. Curtis' office when the subject of cotton speculation was introduced; some members of Gen. Curtis' Staff were present—I think Maj. McKinney and Capt. Noble; I denounced the cotton speculations on the part of officers, and said it was demoralizing to the service, and that any officer commanding an army who engaged in it, degraded his position—that if an officer wished to enter into competition with Jews and speculators, he ought to resign his commission in the army first; Capt. Noble remarked: "I told the General so in the first place." I know of certain cotton having been hauled away by what was called the Staff team of Gen. Curtis—cotton belonging to Jerome Pillow; I was told by Col. Bussey, who had placed a guard over said cotton, that it was hauled away by Gen. Curtis' teams; I heard it talked about in the army throughout the army; what was done with it I don't know; that Col. Bussey told me himself, and Mr. Pillow also confirmed it. C. E. Hovey, late Brigadier-General, it was generally understood, was directly or indirectly engaged in the cotton-trade; indeed, he never denied it; but he told me that he had never purchased a bale of cotton himself; I heard Gen. Hovey say that his Adjutant, or some person interested with him, purchased a lot of cotton, if I mistake not, on the Matt. Ward plantation; that this cotton was paid for and hauled to the river at Old Town; that while lying there, Gen. Curtis "stole it from him," to use his own expression. Gen. Hovey made no secret of being interested in cotton. He talked about it in the presence of officers, and said that what ever he did was done honestly and fairly. And I believe that nobody, who knows Gen. Hovey, will doubt his statement. I received a telegraphic communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Gen. Halleck, while I was in command of the army at Helena, directing me to seize all the cotton which might come into the possession of officers or soldiers. I told Gen. Hovey, the first time I saw him after that, that I had received such a communication. He was then in command of a detachment at Old Town. I have been told, and believe it to be true, that he (Hovey) had nothing more to do with cotton from that time. Lieut. Murdock, of the Fifteenth Ohio battery, as I was informed by himself and by others, had permission from Gen. Curtis to pick and bale cotton on a certain plantation. I think this was called the Johnson plantation. He purchased the necessary supplies, on that permit, for the prosecuting of this operation, and got permission from Gen. Curtis to take these supplies to the plantation. While he was carrying on this operation, he was arrested by Gen. Curtis, confined to the limits of his camp, and the cotton, which he had partly prepared for the market, was taken by other parties, who were said to have been authorized by Gen. Curtis. Dr. Barnes, late of the army—I think of the Eleventh Wisconsin—told me that he knew about this transaction. I have been told by officers that Capt. Beardsley, of the Thirteenth Illinois infantry, had in his possession several orders directing him to cross the Mississippi River at Helena and guard certain lots of cotton, which orders he had executed, staying with this cotton night and day until it was hauled to the Mississippi River and put on board a steamboat and shipped North. I did not see the orders, but was told they came from headquarters at Helena. I think about the month of July last, 1862. I did not understand whether they came from the headquarters of the post or the headquarters of the Army of the Southwest. The headquarters of the post were commanded by Gen. Washburne, and the headquarters of the Army of the Southwest by Gen. Curtis. I do not think of any other persons whom I can name as authority for the conclusions to which I have been led in regard to cotton speculations. Q.—In reference to the connection of Gen. Curtis with the subject of traffic in cotton, it is understood that all you know of your own knowledge is what you saw in his office on the occasion which you have stated? A.—His note to the negro Sam and any connection which he may have had by reason of his staff train drawing cotton into Helena. This is all I know of my own personal observation. Q.—Can you now state the purport of this note to the negro Sam? A.—As near as I recollect, it contained directions to Sam in regard to picking and baling cotton on the Johnson plantation. I am not absolutely certain what the note, however, can be obtained. Dr. Barnes has the note, and a copy of it, he told me, he had sent to the War Department. Q.—Who is Capt. Noble, or where is he? A.—He is now a Major in one of the cavalry regiments—Third Iowa cavalry. He was Judge-Advocate of Gen. Curtis' Staff, at one time. Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Gen. Curtis had any connection with the cotton which was shipped in his staff trains? A.—What I have stated is all. I know of my own knowledge of any connection Gen. Curtis had with this cotton. Q.—Where were you last Summer personally? A.—At Helena. Q.—During what months? A.—We arrived there on the 13th of July, or about that time. Q.—Did you arrive in company with Gen. Curtis? A.—I arrived a day or two previous. I think he arrived the next day after I did. Q.—Did you know anything in relation to Jerome Pillow's cotton other than you have testified here, or anything in reference to the Gen. Pillow cotton? A.—Nothing, except from rumor.

Gen. Steele then testified regarding a lot of cotton seized at Coldwater, which was subsequently released without his order. He was also examined regarding the return to their owners of contrabands who had been employed in Government service, and stated that the report that they were given up as a consideration for the delivery of cotton was a slander. The following extracts from Gen. Steele's testimony are also of interest:

Q.—Can you state to what extent permits were given by you, or to whom, and at what time, and the circumstances connected with the granting of such permits? A.—I gave orders to my staff officers to give permits to such citizens as came with good testimonials to purchase cotton. No one without testimonials from some responsible person could get permits. I did not see the permits granted in my name. Some were granted by my staff officers under my general directions. Q.—Were any restrictions imposed in your directions to your staff officers to grant those permits other than that they should be given to persons who would bring sufficient testimonials as to their character? A.—It was stated in the permits that they were not to purchase anything of persons in the military service of the United States, or negroes. Q.—Was there any limit as to the amount of cotton, the place, or the persons from whom they should buy it? A.—No, Sir. It was understood, within the limits of my own command, I might state here that I was opposed to the entire business of cotton, but it had been sanctioned by Gen. Curtis, and orders came from the commanding officer to facilitate the getting out of cotton. Q.—Whence did these orders come? A.—While Gen. Curtis was in command. Q.—From whom? A.—From the War Department, it was generally understood. This thing had been initiated by Gen. Curtis, and I went on with it as I found it, except that I prohibited the purchase of cotton from military persons and negroes. Gen. Curtis gave permits to officers to purchase cotton. He gave a permit to an officer of my staff to purchase cotton—Capt. Hutchinson. He came to my Adjutant-General and spoke to him on the subject, and I told him no officer on my staff should purchase a pound of cotton with my consent, and he did not, I believe. Q.—Did you see the permit given to your staff officer? A.—I did not. Here is the Adjutant-General present now, and he probably saw it. Q.—What, if anything, do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States having used himself, or permitted the use to others of Government transportation or other public property for private purposes? A.—When the army had been at Helena about ten days, Judge Baker, of St. Louis, came to Helena and asked me to let him have some teams to haul in cotton, which he had purchased three or four miles out of town. This was the first that I heard of the cotton speculation. I replied to Judge Baker that I would not take the responsibility of allowing Government transportation to be used for such a purpose, although the exercise would be of service to the mules, as they had had no exercise for ten days. He then wanted me to go with him and introduce him to Gen. Curtis. I introduced him to Gen. Curtis, and told the General that Judge Baker had made a contract for some cotton a few miles from Helena, and that he wished to get some teams to haul it in, as it was the only possible means he could get for securing the cotton. I told him that the teams were doing nothing, and that the exercise would be of service to them. Gen. Curtis told me to let Judge Baker have them. I did so. Q.—Did Baker ever make any consideration for the use of the teams? A.—Not to my knowledge. Soon after that I saw Government transportation hauling cotton from almost every direction. I had frequent applications to allow the transportation of my headquarters to be used for such purposes, but I invariably refused. I don't know by whose permission this transportation was obtained, and I am not aware that any transportation belonging to the Department ever had orders in this direction. I know that some regulations were made with Gen. Curtis was in command in regard to the transportation of private property on Government transports, running up the river without cotton. I never saw any regulations in this respect made by Gen. Curtis while I was in command. I don't speak of any particular instance in which Government transports were used in this way. Q.—Do you recollect any instance of a seizure of sewing machines, buggies, books, carriages or silver plate? A.—I know of horses and carriages having been taken; I don't know of anything else of my own knowledge, except some camels that we captured, which were shipped North. Shortly after Gen. Curtis left Helena, Lieut. Guyles, Gen. Curtis' Staff Quartermaster, who was left behind, came to me and said that he had received orders from Gen. Curtis to ship a new buggy that was at Castle Hindman, as he was short of the army, and asked me for a permit to ship this buggy. I told him to go to Capt. Paddock, who would give him a permit. Capt. Paddock gave him a permit to ship the buggy North. The next day Maj. Walker, I think, of the First Kansas cavalry, came to me and complained that Lieut. Guyles had shipped a buggy North which he (Walker) had borrowed from a gentleman to carry a sick officer in. I told him it was shipped by Gen. Curtis' order. He (Walker) said he was responsible for the buggy. I know that there was two captured horses kept by Gen. Curtis' table. One of them was a gray stallion, a very fast pacer, which was called Gen. Curtis' horse, and which Gen. Curtis rode himself. He was captured from some Deacon in the neighborhood of Batesville. There was another gray horse—a pacer or racker. It was said to have belonged to Col. Harris, of the rebel army, who was killed on this horse at Shiloh, and the horse sent to his widow at Clarendon, Ark. The horse was taken out of the stable at Harris' plantation, while Gen. Curtis' headquarters were at that place. This horse was ridden by Maj. Curtis, generally. I give this statement concerning the disposition of the horse having been sent to Harris' widow as common report, but not of my own knowledge. Q.—Are the other statements made in this connection of your own knowledge, and if not, how did you come in possession of these facts? A.—Maj. Curtis told me himself that that horse had belonged to Col. Harris, and that he was killed on him at Shiloh—or words to that effect. Q.—Now in reference to the other horse, the one known as Gen. Curtis' horse? A.—Gen. Curtis told me he was a captured horse, the day when I was riding with him. I will state furthermore that Gen. Curtis said he was going to have him appraised. Q.—Do you know whether or not this appraisement was ever made? A.—I don't know. Q.—Or whether the horse was ever accounted for to the Government? A.—I don't know that it was; I never heard that it was. Q.—Do you know what became of the horse? A.—Gen. Curtis had him the last I heard, I heard this indirectly talked about in the army.

OUR MILITARY FORCES.

The New Rules for the Government of the National Armies.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

The War Department has officially proclaimed the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, prepared by FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., and revised by a Board of officers, of which Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK was President. Having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published.

Among other things, the instructions set forth that a place, district or country occupied by an enemy, stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law, or any public warning to the inhabitants has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate or direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. Martial law is simply military authority, exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war.

Military oppression is not martial law, it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than any other man, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

Crimes, punishable among American and European nations, are not diplomatic agents. Nevertheless, their offices and persons will be subjected to martial law in cases of urgent necessity only; their property and business are not exempted. Any delinquency they commit against the established military rule may be punished as in the case of any other inhabitant, and such punishment furnishes no reasonable ground for international complaint.

The more vigorously wars are pursued, the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

The instructions also treat of the appropriation by a victorious army of the public and private property by the enemy—protection of persons, especially women—of religion, the arts and sciences, and punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries, etc.

There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except the branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war on the land.

Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property (that is of a thing) and of personality (that is of humanity) exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of nature and nations has never acknowledged it.

The digest of the Roman law enacts the early dictum of the Pagan jurist, that, "so far as the law of nature is concerned, all men are equal."

Fugitives escaping from a country in which they were slaves, villians or serfs, into another country, have, for centuries past, been held free and acknowledged free by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave had taken refuge acknowledged slavery within its own dominions.

Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent, which admits of Slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent be captured by or come as a fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, such person is immediately entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman.

To return such person into Slavery would amount to enslaving a free person, and neither the United States nor any officer under their authority can enslave any human being.

Moreover, a person so made free by the law of war, is under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State can have, by the law of *post liminy*, no belligerent lien or claim of service.

A traitor, under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him.

The war traitor is always severely punished. If his offence consists in betraying to the enemy anything concerning the condition, safety, operations or plans of the troops holding or occupying the place or district, his punishment is death.

If the citizen or subject of a country or place invaded or conquered gives information to his own government, from which he is separated by the hostile army, or to the army of his government, he is a war traitor, and death is the penalty of his offence.

All armies in the field stand in need of guides, and impress them if they cannot obtain them otherwise. No person having been forced by the enemy to serve as a guide is punishable for having done so.

If a citizen of a hostile and invaded district voluntarily serves as a guide to the enemy, or offers to do so, he is deemed a war traitor, and shall suffer death.

A citizen serving voluntarily as a guide against his own country commits treason, and will be dealt with according to the law of his country.

Guides,

MAY 1863

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Governmental Reforms—All quiet on the Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The British mail steamship *Tyne*, from Carthagena the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th. The news from Rio Negro is up to the 6th April, and Bogota to the 17th of the same month. The Constitutional Convention was still in session at Rio Negro.

The new Constitution had passed to its second reading by a two-thirds vote, and is likely to gain still more strength before reaching the third reading. The opposition, or Anti-Mosquera men, have developed what is thought to be their entire strength; and during the late discussions some very severe denunciations of the Government have been made by the opposition, principally on account of alleged disregard, on the part of the Government, of the pacto of Carthagena, of September, 1861. It is not doubted now that the Constitution will be approved by a proper majority of the Convention.

The consideration of the project for the removal of the Capital, is postponed until the Convention shall have finished the debates upon the Constitution.

The entire country is quiet; but a great deal of anxiety is felt everywhere to learn the result of the labors of the Convention.

The *Asamblea Constituyente* of the State of Panama, which adjourned last January to await the action of the National Convention, and so be enabled to adapt their legislation to the provisions of the new Constitution, resumed its sessions in this city on the 5th inst.

It is expected that some measures will be adopted to relieve the merchants from the excessive taxes imposed upon imported goods. It would certainly seem advisable on the score of good policy that some action looking to the removal of these impositions should be had as soon as possible. A reported insurrection among the members of the chain-gang threw the people of Panama into a fever of excitement, on the evening of the 27th ult. It turned out, however, to be a simple row between one of the prisoners and the guard, in which the former attempted to stab the latter, and had his hand blown off in consequence.

"All quiet on the Isthmus." The United States ship *St. Mary's*, and Her British Majesty's frigate *Bacchante* are the only vessels of war now in harbor.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

An Emeute in Guatemala—Non-intercourse with Guatemala Proclaimed—Jerez Successful in Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the evening of the 5th instant. Her dates are from Guatemala to the 25th April, from San Salvador to the 30th, from Nicaragua to the 1st May, and from Costa Rica to the 3d. The *Salvador* brings thirty-six passengers and the following freight:

FREIGHT—24 seroons Indigo, 418 seroons Cochineal, 2,741 sacks Coffee, 82 sacks Cocoa, 543 boiler tubes, 62 cans Balsam, 453 pieces Lumber, 3,566 Hides, 7 bales Deerskins, 43 bales Cotton, 6 cases Merchandise, 342 packages Sugar, 16 packages Silver—value $19,581 56.

The news by this arrival, taken as a whole, has a decidedly ludicrous aspect.

CARRERA, President of Guatemala, left his capital at the head of a second invading army, to punish Salvador for the defeat inflicted upon him, in his first attempt to regulate the internal affairs of that country. He had not more than crossed the borders of the country, however, when several of the leading citizens of Guatemala pronounced against his government, and named Gen. CAVALA President; but that gentleman, instead of showing any disposition to accept the office tendered him, caused the arrest and imprisonment of all the leaders, who had declared in his favor, and sent a messenger after CARRERA, who immediately returned to the capital. Thus the second attempt against Salvador has fallen through. Whether it will be renewed, or when, remains to be seen. President BARRIOS, of Salvador, has issued a decree prohibiting intercourse between Salvador and Guatemala, and no merchandise or mails are allowed to be carried by the steamers between those States. BARRIOS continues to prepare for the defence of his territory from another invasion.

From Nicaragua, we learn that Gen. JEREZ, at the head of his army, attacked the forces of President MARTINEZ at San Jacinto, six leagues from Leon, and defeated them. He then pushed on to Leon, where he succeeded in gaining possession of one of the principal squares.

On the same day he was attacked by Gen. MARTINEZ, who totally routed the revolutionary forces, captured three out of their four rifled guns, together with most of their military stores, &c. * * *

Mr. THOMAS, who ran away with the steamer *San Juan*, and styled himself Admiral of the Lake, quarreled with Col. ARGUILLO, his partner in that affair, who had joined him at Ometepec. ARGUILLO arrested the Lord High Admiral, carried him to Fort San Carlos, and imprisoned him there, where he remained at last accounts. Mr. CLAY and others went to San Carlos to take possession of the boat; but found her disabled, as Capt. SLOCUM, her commander, had decamped with the valves.

From Costa Rica there is nothing to report.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Whitehead's Claim of Damages Unconditionally Withdrawn—The Guano Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The English mail steamship *Callao*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port on the morning of the 6th inst. Her dates are from Valparaiso to the 17th of April, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th.

The *Callao*, in addition to mails and passengers, brings $300,685 12 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following

FREIGHT.—*For Southampton*—6 bales Yerba Matico, 890 seroons Bark, 20 packages general merchandise. *For Liverpool*—53 bags Ores, 209 bales Wool, 537 bales Cotton, and 1 box samples. *For New-York*—28 bales Goatskins, 12 bales Cotton, 25 bales Orchilla, 185 seroons Bark, 1 package merchandise. *For Central America*—15 packages merchandise, 18 bars iron, and 1 box Specie. *For Panama*—110 bags Flour, 20 bags Rice, 6 bags Cotton Seed, 13 packages merchandise, and 6 packages Specie—$3,492 85.

Nothing important from the entire coast.

The claim, mentioned in my last, of a Mr. WHITEHEAD, a British subject, for damages for the loss of an arm in the last revolution, which claim, it was feared, would cause a rupture of friendly relations between England and Chili, has been settled by the unconditional withdrawal of Mr. WHITEHEAD's pretensions. The British Chargé d'Affaires is said, however, to have exhibited at least a great deficiency in taste, in a note which he addressed to the Chilian Government on the subject, before the withdrawal of the claim.

The people are much dissatisfied with the apparent apathy of the Government in regard to the promised reforms in the management of the affairs of the State.

The Chambers have been assembled in extraordinary session, for the purpose of considering some important measures for the welfare of the Republic. Principal among these measures is one declaring all guano deposits within the Republic the property of of the State, altering some of the Customs regulations in regard to the loading of the manure, and adopting some plan for the preservation of the deposits while appointing an efficient and proper staff of employes. By a decree of the Minister of Finance, the duty on wine and beer, under the numbers 319 and 1,493 in the schedule of the present Tariff, are to be .06 4-10 per litre.

The distillery of JOHN HAYES, at Valparaiso, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th of April; loss over $35,000. No material change in the markets during the past fortnight.

From Peru there is but little to report.

The entire country is quiet, and all fears of revolution seem to have subsided.

A Company has been formed, called the Callao Dock Company, to which exclusive privileges have been granted by the Peruvian Government, for the building of docks at Callao. More applications have been made for stock in this enterprise than would cover the entire amount intended to be offered to the public. The capital of the Company is $900,000, in shares of $1,000, Peruvian currency.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

RUSSIA TO ENGLAND.

On the 14th of April Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied to the protest of England in behalf of Poland. Earl RUSSELL's dispatch, dated April 10, instructed Lord NAPIER to protest against the infraction of the treaty stipulations of 1815 by Russia, and expressed the opinion that the insurrection of the Poles was justified by the course of action which Russia had pursued. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replies in turn to these divisions of the protest; first claiming, in explicit terms, that the treaty stipulations of 1815, in behalf of the Poles, were annulled by their revolt in 1830; and insisting, in the second place, that the continual conspiracies in Poland have brought affairs to their present condition, and that Russia cannot safely make further concessions. The conclusion of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch is as follows:

Our august master notices with satisfaction the sentiments of confidence which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty testify towards him in relying upon him to bring back the kingdom of Poland to conditions which would render possible the realization of his benevolent views.

But the more the Emperor is disposed to take into account the just preoccupations of the neighboring States, and the interest which the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 show in a state of things which is the cause of deep solicitude to His Majesty himself, the more our august master considers it a duty to request the serious attention, upon the true causes of this situation, and upon the means of remedying it, of the courts who have addressed themselves with confidence to him.

If the Government of Her Britannic Majesty lays stress upon (*relève*) the reaction which the troubles of Poland exercises on the peace of Europe, we must be still more struck with the influence which the agitations of Europe have in all times had the power to exercise upon the tranquillity of Poland.

Since 1815 this country has witnessed the development of a material welfare unknown until then in her annals, while other States have, in the same interval undergone many interior crises.

This repose was only troubled in 1830 by the consequences of commotions coming from abroad. Eighteen years later, in 1848, while almost the whole of Europe was convulsed by the revolution, the kingdom of Poland was able to preserve its tranquillity.

We are persuaded that it would be the same at present were it not for the continual instigations of the party of cosmopolitan revolution. If this party, everywhere devoted to the overthrow of order, at present, concentrates all its activity upon Poland, a grave error would be committed in supposing that its aspirations will stop short at that limit. What it seeks there is a lever to overturn the rest of Europe.

Those Cabinets which attach importance to seeing the kingdom of Poland return a moment earlier to the condition of a durable peace cannot, therefore, more certainly insure the realization of this desire than by laboring, on their side, to appease the moral and material disorder which it is sought to propagate in Europe, and thus to exhaust the main source of the agitations at which their foresight is alarmed.

We entertain the firm hope that in strengthening in this respect the ties which bind them together they will effectually serve the cause of peace and of the general interests.

I have the honor to request that you will communicate a copy of this dispatch to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Receive, &c.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

AUSTRIA TO RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Star.

VIENNA, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

The Austrian dispatch to the St. Petersburgh Cabinet, respecting the affairs in Poland, is couched in milder terms than had been generally anticipated. The document has the merit of being tolerably brief, so that I may allow myself the liberty of laying it before your readers in full. It is addressed to Count GUIDO THUN, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh, and bears the date Vienna, April 12. It runs as follows:

Since the defeat and dispersion of the armed bands, which in numbers and organization were the most important of all, it may be assumed that the insurrection in Poland is reduced to less serious proportions. This fact, which relieves the Russian Government of the regard it had till then to pay to its dignity and military honor, allows us, to-day, to call its attention to the pernicious influence which the disturbances in Poland are exercising on our own provinces. In fact, it is impossible that Gallicia should not be affected by such lamentable events as those which are occurring in the immediate vicinity of its frontiers. In this way serious embarrassments have been created for the Imperial Government, and it must, therefore, attach particular importance to seeing their recurrence prevented. The St. Petersburgh Cabinet, will, no doubt, itself recognize the dangers of periodical discontent which throws Poland into excitement; and it will perceive that it is time to look round for the means of putting a stop to such things by according to the Polish provinces subjected to Russia the conditions of an enduring peace. In this manner pernicious consequences would be avoided for all Europe, and for the lands which suffer still more directly under the conflicts, which, like that we have just seen break forth, have the inevitable effect of exciting public opinion in a manner disturbing for Cabinets and well suited to give rise to lamentable complications. You will, Herr Count, lay these observations before the Vice-Chancellor in the most friendly form, and acquaint us with the acceptance they have met with. (Signed) RECHBERG.

Moderate as this document is, even to excess, it is said to have highly enraged the Government to which it is addressed, and a reply of the roughest kind is said to be on its way to Vienna, if it has not already arrived here.

RUSSIA TO AUSTRIA.

The Augsburgh *Gazette* publishes the following as the Russian reply to the note of the Austrian Government on the affairs of Poland. It is addressed to M. BALABINE, Russian representative at Vienna:

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 26, 1863.

I received from the Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* in the morning of the 11th communication of a dispatch from Count DE RECHBERG, relative to the present situation of the kingdom of Poland. I subjoin a copy of that document, as well as of analogous communications simultaneously made to us by the courts of London and Paris upon the same subject, and of dispatches which, by the order of our august master I have just addressed to the representatives of his Majesty at those courts. Be so good as to deliver copies of these two latter documents to Count DE RECHBERG.

My dispatch to Baron BRUNNOW dispenses me from entering into more ample details as to the views of our august master. They are set forth in it with all the development which the question requires. I may, however, add that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has perfectly foreseen the dispositions which animate the Emperor, in considering that the dispersion of the principal armed bands in the kingdom would permit our august master to carry into execution the suggestions of clemency to which His Majesty's heart is never closed. The Emperor has just given a proof of it by his manifesto of the 11th April.

Our august master understands the preoccupations produced in the Cabinet of Vienna by the deplorable events which are taking place in the immediate neighborhood of the Austrian frontier, and the value which it must attach to seeing them brought to an end. On that point its solicitude cannot exceed that felt by our august master. However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will certainly not fail to admit that the return of the Kingdom of Poland to the conditions of a durable peace does not depend solely upon the measures which may be applied.

We do not think it necessary to call attention to the permanent conspiracy organized abroad by the cosmopolite revolutionary party, which is the source of these agitations. Foreign Governments which take an interest in the tranquility of Poland, on account of the influence the state of that country may have on the peace of Europe, can greatly contribute to remove this cause of disorder, the consequence of which would at last affect themselves, so long as it subsists it will at all events have the effect of impeding the success of the efforts which we are making to restore peace, which is equally desirable for Poland and the adjoining States.

We have the firm conviction that, on its side, the Cabinet of Vienna, persevering in the attitude it has assumed from the commencement of the present disturbances, will neglect nothing in its power to oppose these dangerous manœuvres by measures as favorable for its own interest as for its international relations with Russia. You are authorized to leave a copy of this present dispatch with Count DE RECHBERG. Accept, &c.

GORTCHAKOFF.

The Gurney Divorce Case.

From the London Herald, May 9.

Judgment in this case, which has been for some time before the public, was given on Wednesday, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The bill stated that in January, 1862, Mr. J. H. GURNEY, M. P. for King's Lynn, transferred £2,000 in trust for all the children then living of himself and MARY JANE GURNEY, his former wife. On the 13th of December, 1859, MARY JANE eloped from her husband's house in Kensington with a person named TAYLOR, went with him to France, returned to England in September, 1860, and on the 4th May, 1861, gave birth to a male child at Hartreel-court, Somersetshire. On the 31st of December, 1859, plaintiff obtained a decree *nisi* in the Divorce Court, which was not made absolute till the other children were declared the only legitimate children. This bill, therefore, prayed that the trustees be ordered to pay the income of said £2,000 *for the maintenance of the other children alone*. The law presumes a wife's child to be legitimate till non-access of the husband has been proved—a proof often very difficult as in this case. Dr. LOVETT, of Wells, deposed that the child born 4th May, 1861, was full grown, and not likely to be an eight-months' child. The average period of gestation is from 38 to 40 weeks, but there would be a fortnight on either side of that period which he would not like to exclude. Now, though Mrs. GURNEY had been previously resident in France with TAYLOR, she returned without him to London, and took apartments in the Marylebone Road, while the plaintiff was at that time resident at Abbey Lodge, in the Regent's Park. It was proved also that she had visited the Zoological Gardens there, and had sent a person to several clubs to inquire for Mr. GURNEY. Another witness deposed that she had accompanied Mrs. GURNEY to Abbey Lodge in a cab at her request, and when near the house got out and delivered a message to Mr. GURNEY to the effect that Mrs. GURNEY desired to see him, and he thereupon immediately left the room, so that she received no answer. Another witness deposed to seeing the message delivered—that the woman was in an imploring attitude, and exclaimed, "Do take me back," and that Mr. GURNEY raised both his arms as if to repel her. Upon the other hand, however, it was admitted by Mr. DALRYMPLE, the plaintiff's solicitor, that upon the 1st of August, 1860, he went to Paris at the latter's request to see Mrs. GURNEY upon business—the nature of which he declined to divulge—taking with him Mrs. GURNEY's younger son, with that gentleman's assent. The defence raised to the plaintiff's bill was that, while in form it sought to deal only with a small interest, it in fact involved a much more serious issue, as the legitimate children of Mrs. MARY JANE GURNEY would be entitled to proportionate shares of funds amounting to between £400,000 and £500,000, the present income of which was estimated at between £19,000 to £20,000, and it was contended that no single judge sitting in equity had jurisdiction to settle so momentous a question. It was also strongly urged, on the part of the defendant, that it had not been proved that access between Mr. and Mrs. GURNEY during the period of gestation was impossible. The argument of Sir F. KELLY was that all the authorities went to show that the evidence requisite to bastardize a child born in wedlock must be of the most overwhelming and irresistible character. In fact, that access was almost a physical impossibility. It was also contended by the learned counsel that there were two periods during which access was possible. During eight days in July, previous to the birth, Mr. GURNEY had not given evidence to show where he was living, and it was argued that he might have gone to France, where his wife was, and seen her there. Another period pointed at was when she returned from France under an assumed name, and, as before mentioned, had made various attempts to get an interview with her husband. His Honor said that he felt bound to decide the case before him upon the evidence which had been adduced. He was glad that the case of the unhappy child, who was the defendant, had been so ably and eloquently defended. It was obvious that no pains or ingenuity had been spared on the part of his mother to do the best she could for him. But, although he admitted it was somewhat of a novelty for this Court to be called upon to make such a declaration as was asked for in this case, and which would, in effect, declare the illegitimacy of the defendant, there was no alternative left to the Court. As far as a negative could by possibility be proved, it had been made out in this case. The only point on which a doubt could arise was as to the time when Mrs. GURNEY was endeavoring to seek her husband's forgiveness, but there the parties were never lost sight of, and Mr. GURNEY's gestures, as spoken to in evidence, were those of repugnance and denial. Under these circumstances it only remained for him to decree according to the prayer of the bill. Judgment accordingly.

The National Academy of Sciences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask a small space in your columns for a word concerning this new institution? It is one to which I wish well and which I trust is destined to a career of honor and usefulness. At the same time I feel it a duty to call attention to the great wrong which has been done in starting *privately* and almost secretly, what so greatly concerns the dignity of the nation and the vast interests of national scholarship. I do this the rather because, having no claims whatever to any part or lot in an Academy exclusively scientific, I have nothing to regret on personal grounds in the fact that it has been established. On the contrary, I am glad that it exists and I trust it will be viewed by all in a large and liberal spirit.

But it is important to state the fact, that the design of a National Academy on a larger and broader base, and on principles purely national, having the general interests of education in view, with practical plans for its improvement, has for some time occupied the attention of prominent men in various parts of the country. The honorable feeling that no private views or interests should be permitted to control, or even to color it, has alone kept the plan so long in a state of preparation. An effort was made to secure a primary Convention to discuss its proper scheme and organization, and it was to have met at Washington on the 22d of February last. The impracticability of gaining a sufficient representation of our leading colleges—Eastern and Western, as well as Southern—in Mid-Winter, caused delay; but the plan has been steadily growing, and has interested some of our best and most liberal fellow-citizens in divers parts of the land.

To spring upon the nation a fully organized National Academy, involving the sacred interests of science and the national honor, is an experiment which cannot be admired, and which is not calculated to insure confidence, at the outset. There should have been consultation; and the generous National feeling which is now taking the place of old sectionalism, should have been brought into active life. Still, the thing is done. Let us accept it with a courtesy and good feeling which have not characterized the formation of the Academy itself. I only enter this cautious word, and desire to record the fact that an Academy of Letters is in progress of formation, in order that if the design should ultimately succeed it may not be supposed a copy or an afterthought. I do not hesitate to affirm that should this "Academy of Sciences" be allowed to stand in the way of an "Academy of Letters," such as has been projected, the loss to the nation will not be trivial. But, I think, the two need not interfere one with another. On the contrary, I trust the existence of the one will tend to develop the more rapidly the large and important scheme of the other, in which it was designed to enlist and consolidate the noblest efforts of educated men in behalf of the national learning, and so to elevate the national character. Our present afflictions and humiliations were regarded as no obstacle, but rather as furnishing to patriots and scholars the strongest inducements to make vigorous efforts for our country's future. A. CLEVELAND COXE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Proclamation of President LINCOLN concerning foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, has excited a very great indignation amongst our foreign population. It has also, I think, received too full an indorsement from the American Press. The Proclamation is not clear and definite enough, and if it is applied to the full extent of its *apparent* meaning, I think it is unjust. None of the reasons given in favor or against said proclamation seem to me to be conclusive. In order to elucidate the subject and give others the occasion to give the public more light on so important a question, I wish to state through your valuable paper, *what I have for over a year (and notwithstanding the declarations of Mr. SEWARD and others)* considered as the only true state of the question:

First—All foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, *and who have been long enough in the country to be full citizens if they choose*, are liable to military service, whether they have taken their last papers or not. If they do not avail themselves of all the privileges of American citizens, it is *their* fault, not the Government's.

Second—Foreigners who have declared their intention, and who have *not* been long enough in this country to become full citizens, are *not* liable to military service. They have none of the rights of the American citizen, and cannot, therefore, have its duties imposed upon them. They cannot vote; they cannot be elected to any office; they cannot get an American passport, and, therefore, cannot claim the protection of the Government of the United States. How can any reasonable man who reflects upon the subject say that a person in such a position can be called upon to *protect* the Government? I hope the latter will take this view of the subject, as the only just and proper one. Yours, A SWISS.

In Dixie.

EXPERIENCE OF A PRISONER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning as a paroled prisoner from "Dixie," I have concluded to send you a brief account of our treatment in rebeldom. We were captured at dusk on Saturday evening of the Chancellorsville fight, and marched to the rear nearly at the same time, and *from nearly the same place where Stonewall JACKSON* was wounded and borne from the field. The *first mile and a half of our march was through a perfect* storm of shot and shell from the Union batteries, which opened the rebel ranks in many regiments, and sent dozens of traitors home. We finally halted for the night in a garden on Gen. HOOKER's extreme right, *or where the right wing rested*, until driven toward the centre by JACKSON's corps. In the morning we *had a full view of the ground on which he made his* unexpected charge on the Eleventh corps, (unexpected and unprepared for from the direction from which it came most certainly,) and from that fact of semi-surprise, and the creditable number of killed and wounded of that corps which were still left on the field, it is plainly evident that its defeat, panic and retreat were not so cowardly and disgraceful as the Generalship was inexcusably bungling.

We were marched and counter-marched until Monday night, (when we reached Guinness Station,) before we received a particle of food. The rebels then gave us a munificent ration of flour, and a quarter of a pound of *salt junk* each. We halted there, on a spot of low, wet ground for two days, and then started for Richmond, marched rapidly, on short rations, over bad roads, fording streams,—made nearly thirty miles the last day. Arrived at the rebel Capital on Saturday evening, where the citizens, male and female, high and low, black and white, turned out to see the Yankees—greeting us with all manner of uncomplimentary salutations and questions which provoked some sharp replies.

The Libby Prison and its permanent inmates are too well known to need describing. In most instances our knapsacks, tents and canteens were taken away from us, and even our writing paper and envelopes. On the march, Col. MILLER, of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment of infantry, (which regiment was our guard,) borrowed a fine watch of young SALOM, (son of Rev. Mr. SALOM formerly of New-York City,) to march us by, taking his name, and promising to return it as soon as we reached Richmond. Though he remained in town until we left, he never returned the watch, nor is it to be wondered at, for any State that will steal a custom-house and two forts at one grab, can legitimately breed a citizen that will steal a watch.

We were soon paroled, (not too soon, however,) and were marched, almost at railroad speed, to City Point, 31 miles, instead of being permitted to ride by rail. A few of the men, who could not endure such a march, were roughly and inhumanly treated. Three officers, who gave out on the march, hired an old gig, from Petersburgh to City Point, (12 miles,) and had to pay only $40 for the luxury of such a ride.

We are now all out of "JEFF's" dominions, (except a few officers who were paroled and then not allowed to come over the lines, nor out of prison—who knows why?) Whatever may have been the decision of those whose term of service is about to expire, as to reenlisting, I know what the determination of many of them now is, and it is nothing less than to walk right into the ranks again as soon as exchanged, and not walk out, unless *shot* out, until we see Richmond again—not as prisoners, abused and insulted—but as victors, marching stoutly on to the Gulf of Mexico, redeeming all rebeldom to freedom and the *Union once more and forever!* N. W. C.

28th Regiment N. Y. V., 12th Army Corps.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an ambiguous reference to myself in your reporter's account of the Bradford Commemoration at Trinity Church yesterday. The friends of our Church in Paris might derive the impression that it is no longer under my charge, and that I am "now of Trinity," as the report reads. The mistake is of a nature to cause confusion in the minds of those, here and elsewhere, who are interested in the present endeavor to secure means for erecting our church in Paris, and embarrass my own movements, as well as those of the Committee associated with me in this effort, which is the sole object of my presence in this country. This alone gives importance to any allusion to myself in your report, and for this reason only I desire to make the correction. WM. O. LAMSON,

Rector of the Am. Epis. Church in Paris.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

GEN. ULLMANN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

How the Organization of the Corps d'Afrique is Progressing.

From the New-Orleans Era, May 13.

Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN and Staff are now at the St. Charles Hotel, which will be for the present the headquarters of his command. The General has just returned from the front, where he has had long conferences with Gen. BANKS. The General commanding, we learn, has turned over to Gen. ULLMANN all the colored regiments now raised, except the Engineer corps; and gives him the entire command and control of the enrolling, equipping and putting into the field the whole force to be hereafter organized. In addition to the present four regiments, he has already twenty-five hundred men recruited in camp, and will immediately proceed to organize a Corps d'Armée, complete in all its parts, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Of course, the field and line officers, and all officers of the staff, medical and otherwise, will be white.

The General brings with him into the Department a superior corps of officers. The greater number have been selected from among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army of the Potomac, promoted to advanced rank in his command, for soldierly qualities displayed in the march and on the field. All of these had their strength and courage tested in battle; and many have fought in every engagement of McCLELLAN's Peninsular campaign—in the series of conflicts under POPE—at Antietam, and in the struggle before Fredericksburgh. A number of gentlemen from the celebrated Seventh regiment of New-York City are also with him.

He has many officers who have won distinction in the recent campaigns of Europe. Prince GHIGKA, of the reigning house of Moldavia, who served in the Italian campaign, resigned a position on the staff of a Major-General in the Army of the Potomac, to accept a Captaincy in Gen. ULLMANN's command, through preference for the peculiar service for which it is designed. A nephew of KOSSUTH, also distinguished in the Italian war, commands a battalion of cavalry. Officers of the English army, of large experience in the Crimean war, and the Sepoy rebellion of India, hold staff and regimental positions. A son of Vice-President HAMLIN, late of FREMONT's Staff, has the Colonelcy of a regiment. Finally, two Staff Departments, and several field-offices, are filled by accomplished officers of the regular army, who will infuse into the command the exactness of discipline, which, more than anything else, contributes to the effectiveness of a military body.

In the further organization of the corps, we are assured, the same carefulness will be exercised in the selection of competent men for command, from regiments in this and other departments, and as the General has the power of summarily promoting or dismissing any of his officers for cause, incompetency and sloth, when apparent, will not be allowed to retard the success of his enterprise.

Gen. ULLMANN is clothed with the same plenary powers to promote or dismiss, which Gen. THOMAS, in another department, states to have been placed in his hands by the President, and no one can doubt, who knows Gen. ULLMANN, that he will exercise those powers with decision and severity, if necessary. The great end for which we struggle must be attained—this wicked rebellion, "by all the means which God of Nature has placed in our power," must be crushed out.

The paragraph which appeared in the *Era* a few days ago, on the authority of a Northern paper, that a colored man had been commissioned as a surgeon in Gen. ULLMANN's brigade, was entirely incorrect. No such commission has been issued.

The Loyal League in Cleveland.

SPEECH BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR—LETTERS FROM SENATOR SUMNER AND SECRETARY CHASE.

The telegraph has already noticed the immense Union meeting held at Cleveland, O., on Wednesday last. The Cleveland *Leader* reports the speeches made, among which was one by Postmaster-General BLAIR. After sketching the cause, rise and progress of the rebellion, he discussed the Proclamation, and said:

The President, to whom the defence of Government and the command of its armies belong, has labored to avert the dangers with which we are encompassed by various measures. In aid of the armed forces he has sent to the field. He would save the Union with or without Slavery—would save it in any way, at whatever cost. The Union in peace under the Constitution was again and again his overture. If there could be no assurance of this with rebels bent on subverting the Republic to establish an oligarchy of Slaveholders, then to the loyal friends of free government in the South he tendered emancipation, with compensation and a deliverance by colonization from a war of races which could only end in the extermination of the negro race or amalgamation with it. This failing, after nearly two years of expostulation and forbearance to exert to the utmost the military power conferred on him under the Constitution, the President felt himself constrained to issue that Proclamation of freedom to the slaves who were in every sense the enemy's sinews of war. Some of them were found fighting in their ranks—multitudes in erecting and defending their fortifications—the greater mass in the fields at home, enabling their conscription to drag every ablebodied white man into the field of battle against the Government, who, when there, are literally fed and paid by the products of that slave labor, to secure and extend which was the pronounced object of the war.

This proclamation of the President was a reluctant advance, because, however necessary, it proceeded solely from himself, as being alone invested by the Constitution with the direction of the military power of the nation, and because in deciding on the necessity of its application in the way which the exigency before him seemed to demand, he placed the Government in a position *from which there was no retreat*. The proclamation to the slaves to weaken the enemy commits the nation irrevocably to make good the pledge by the *utmost exhibition of power*. It not only creates an obligation to the bondsmen whose action it is meant to control, but it is an *implied pledge of honor* to the foreign Powers whose conduct it is designed to influence. That measure which, as Commander-in-Chief, the President rightfully adopted under the Constitution and in accordance with *national* law to obtain the coöperation of a whole race of people, and which involves both life and freedom in its results, when proclaimed, was beyond revocation by either the civil or military authority of the nation. The people once slaves in the rebel States can never again be recognized as such by the United States—no judicial decision—no legislative action, *State or National, can be admitted to re-*enslave a people who are associated with our own destinies in this war of defence to save the Government and whose manumission was deemed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Union and to its permanent peace.

The first movement in this grand system of emancipation has been already made under the orders of the President. It is seen in the segregations of the blacks from their masters, and massing them at advantageous positions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the shores of the Mississippi, as they are drawn from the interior. Here they are to be brought within works which they will be taught to construct and defend, and have the contiguous land assigned to them during the continuance of the war to contribute to their sustenance. Under proper discipline they will here learn much to fit them for self-government as an independent people, associated with a kindred race, that now invites them to a congenial climate, and a soil rich in all the productions best suited to repay in commerce the nations of more advanced civilization, for the protection and assistance they may have given them in their new homes with the governments into which they are admitted.

Meantime, during the war the fortified places these freed men may hold on the Mississippi sea coasts and elsewhere under their control, and with the support of portions of our armies, will render the river and coast commerce free to us, and exclude it from the enemy. When the war ends, large numbers of the bondsmen which it will have liberated may still be retained temporarily, and may be employed under wages in executing the plans for national defence proposed by the Military Committee of the last House of Representatives, in the conversion of the intra-canal navigation along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, now, to a considerable extent, completed for small boats, into a ship-canal from New-Orleans to New-York, and in enlarging the canal now uniting the lakes and the Mississippi. If the Erie Canal shall also be enlarged, the whole region of the Mississippi and the Atlantic will be insulated and invulnerable. The kindred measure—the Pacific Railroad—designed to carry the military power of the Republic to the defence of our Pacific possessions, if ever invaded, will be the work of European emigrants of our own blood, lured by the rich domain it penetrates, and which the nation presents as an inheritance to those who shall engage in its construction.

COLONIZATION.

But the mission of the Afric-American race will not be concluded in the region which has been its house of bondage. Its destined glory as a redeemed, a free and civilized race is to be consummated in the American tropics. They will there infuse vigor, unity and enterprise, with aspirations to emulate the progressive genius of the country of their birth. They will break the fetters of Cuba, and make it exceed the fabled Hesperides under Cisatlantic influences, and the favor of European nations interested in the commerce of the Indies of the West, far richer than those of the Orient. Aided with the capital and intelligence of the great commercial powers, they will make the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic flow through Central America, and they will bring their oppressed brethren from the Sahara of Africa to a Canaan in the New World.

I feel that I have given a very imperfect outline of the scheme of secession, of the manner in which your Chief Magistrate has met the emergency, and how he proposes to make the evils which have befallen us, the sources of blessing to our posterity and to mankind.

It is inadmissible and unnecessary here to do more than glance at these great themes; acute observers, and some who have skill in dealing with details, have found much to complain of in the President's Administration—unquestionably many errors have been committed—errors not only noticeable to microscopic vision, but to enlarged minds. But, regarded as a whole, I think he may safely ask the verdict of his cotemporaries and of posterity upon his patriotism and comprehensive wisdom.

Mr. BLAIR was frequently and loudly applauded.

The following letters were read by the Chairman:

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: It will not be in my power to take part in the generous meeting which will assemble at Cleveland, but I pray you to accept my thanks for the cordial invitation with which you have honored me.

If it was my privilege to speak on that occasion, I would urge on my fellow-citizens everywhere, the duty of *Uniting for the sake of Freedom*, and also of *Freedom for the sake of Unity*. The two cannot be separated. They are unitedly dependent. Let this people continue united and freedom will surely prevail. Let freedom prevail and this people cannot cease to be united.

With such a cause, there is but one side and one duty. Whoever is for the unity of the Republic must be for freedom, and whoever is for freedom must be for the unity of the Republic. It is vain to think that one can be advanced without the other. Whoever is against one is against the other, and whoever is lukewarm for one is lukewarm for the other. We must be fervid and strong for both.

This is not the time for doubt or hesitation. We must act at once and constantly, so that the Republic may be saved, while Slavery, like Satan, is beaten down under our feet. And this will be done.

Believe me, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

He then read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the sentence of the Military Court, in the case of the traitor VALLANDIGHAM, ought to be executed to the letter; not only so, but we invoke the vengeance of the law upon all that cling to citizens who give "aid and comfort" to the open enemies of the Republic, by casting reproach upon the cause which has led our gallant sons to the battle-field.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous and deafening "aye."

The following letter from Secretary Chase was read:—

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Until within two days, I had not relinquished the hope of being able to attend the great assembly of the Union Leagues at Cleveland, in accordance with the invitation so kindly extended me through you. But indispensable duties, connected with the organization of the National Banking System, detain me here.

The disappointment to me is painful; for, since I left Ohio in February, more than two years ago, on 24 hours' notice, as a delegate to the Peace Conference, I have not had the gratification of setting foot on her soil. I yet hope, however, to enjoy that satisfaction before a very great while, and to take once more by the hand some, at least, of those Ohio friends whose devotion to freedom and the Union, in these days of trial, has more than endeared them to me.

Please convey to the meeting the assurance of my most earnest sympathy with them and with all who are engaged in earnest labors for the integrity, safety and welfare of the Republic.

Yours most truly, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. RUFUS P. SPAULDING.

Gen. Hascall and the Newspapers.

The following notices have been served upon the paper to which they are addressed. The South Bend *Forum* announces its suspension and the Columbia *City News* refuses to retract, and says that it awaits Gen. HASCALL's order of suspension:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1863.

Editor South Bend Forum, South Bend, Ind.

A half dozen copies of your paper of the 2d inst. have been sent to me marked, in which you boast of your intention to violate General Order No. 9, from these headquarters. You can now publish an order retracting all this, and publish a loyal paper hereafter, or you can discontinue its publication till further orders. A violation of this notice will receive immediate attention. MILO S. HASCALL,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1863.

Editor of Columbia City News—Sir:

A copy of your paper of May 5 has been handed me, and my attention called to your comments on General Order No. 9 from these Headquarters. You can now take your choice: publish an article taking back your threats of resistance to that order and your comments designed to destroy its usefulness, and hereafter publish a loyal paper, or you can discontinue the publication of your paper until further orders. Any violation of this order will receive prompt attention.

MILO S. HASCALL,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Comdg. Dist.

Affairs in Rebeldom.

STORY OF AN ILLINOIS SCOUT.

From the Chicago Journal, May 21.

SOLOMON WOOLWORTH, a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois regiment, has returned in safety from a reconnoitering expedition within the rebel lines, having visited, during the last two months and a half, all the rebel camps and fortifications in and about Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Mobile, Grand Gulf, Columbia, Ala., and other important points. In Vicksburgh, which he visited in March, he found about five hundred guns, of all sizes, well manned. The garrison numbered thirty-one thousand, about five thousand of the troops being cavalry. The supplies were kept at Jackson.

Through the States of Mississippi and Alabama, Commissioners have been sent, whose duty it is to divide up the provisions in those two States, belonging to planters and others, and all is confiscated, with the exception of the following rations: To white residents, sufficient food for their subsistence to the first of July; to each negro, two pounds of bacon per week, and half a peck of meal, up to the first of July. The surplus will barely supply the army until July next. All means of obtaining provisions from other points outside of these States have been cut off.

In the event of the fall of Vicksburgh, they intend to retire to Tennessee, and go to the aid of BRAGG, *and, by the aid of superior force*, cut their way into Kentucky, where they expect to obtain supplies. They boast that they will carry the "war into *Africa*," by crossing the Ohio and entering Indiana, half of whose inhabitants, they say, are with them when their advance guard approaches the borders.

During the recent shelling of Vicksburgh only two shells reached the city. In February he witnessed the explosion of a percussion shell in the Jackson Arsenal, which blew up the arsenal, killing 126 women and 40 men, and rendering it a total wreck. Vast quantities of powder, shells, and other ammunition were destroyed. The exploding shells destroyed many buildings in the city, and killed a number of citizens in the streets. Two shells penetrated the Capitol. The shell that created this mischief had been captured from ROSECRANS, and while being handled in the arsenal, exploded with the above results.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—Several days ago a Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES asserted that the Secretary of War had decided, with the concurrence of Solicitor WHITING, that the $300 clause in the enrollment act was not mandatory; but that it was optional with him whether to accept or reject that sum in lieu of the personal service of a drafted man. We met the statement with a positive denial upon high authority. It is now put forth again in a modified form, as will be seen by a dispatch in another column. It is said that the aforesaid construction is given to the clause by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of Senator WILSON, (who drew up the bill,) and that Mr. WHITING dissents. We feel justified in asserting that Senator WILSON has concurred in no such construction of the law, and that it is diametrically opposed to his opinions. Furthermore, we have reason to believe that the matter has not been made a subject of discussion in the War Department, and that the reports which have been so industriously put afloat are without any foundation in fact.—*Boston Journal, May 20.*

The Irish Brigade.

GEN. MEAGHER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, MAY 17, 1863.

To my officers and soldiers, my countrymen and comrades in arms:

A positive conviction of what I owed to your reputation, to the honor of our race and to my own conscience, compelled me a few days ago to tender to the President of the United States my resignation of this command. I shall not recapitulate the reasons which induced and justified me to do so. It would be superfluous.

There is not a man in this command who is not fully aware of the reasons which compelled me to resign, and there is not a man but who thoroughly appreciates and approves it. Suffice it to say that, the Irish brigade no longer existing, I felt that it would be perpetuating a great deception were I to retain the authority and rank of Brigadier-General nominally commanding the same. I therefore conscientiously, though most reluctantly, resigned my command. The resignation has been accepted, and as your General I now bid you an affectionate farewell.

I cannot do so, however, without leaving on record the assurance of the happiness, the gratitude and pride with which I revert to the first days of the Irish brigade, when it struggled in its infancy, and was sustained alone by its native strength and instincts; and retrace from the field, where it first displayed its brilliant gallantry, all the efforts, all the privations, all the sacrifices which have made its history—brief though it be—sacred and inestimable.

Sharing with the humblest soldier freely and heartily all the hardships and dangers of the battle-field—never having ordered an advance that I did not take the lead myself—I thank God that I have been spared to do justice to those whose heroism deserves from me a grateful commemoration, and that I have been preserved to bring comfort to those who lost fathers, husbands and brothers in the soldiers who have fallen for a noble Government under the green flag. My life has been a varied one, and I have passed through many distracting scenes, but never has the river that flowed beside my cradle, never have the mountains that overlooked the paths of my childhood, never have the old walls that claimed the curiosity and research of maturer days, been effaced from my memory. As at first—as in nature—the beautiful and glorious picture is indelible. Not less vivid, not less ineffaceable, will be the recollection of my companionship with the Irish brigade in the service of the United States.

The graves of many hundreds of brave and devoted soldiers, who went to death with all the radiance and enthusiasm of the noblest chivalry, are so many guarantees and pledges that, as long as there remains one officer or soldier of the Irish brigade, so long shall there be found for him, for his family and his little ones, if any there be, a devoted friend in

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES appears this morning printed on paper which was manufactured to order, in Belgium. The article is fully as good as the average used on the morning journals, being white, soft, smooth, and sufficiently strong and heavy for newspaper purposes. At the same time, the price, in spite of the duty and the high rates of exchange, is such as to impose an effectual check upon all combinations of paper-makers for the future. Its cost in Belgium, says the TIMES, was seven and a half cents per pound. The twenty per cent. duty will augment this to nine cents, which, at the existing rate of exchange, is about equal to fifteen cents in American currency. One cent additional will probably do more than cover the outlays for freight and insurance, so that at sixteen cents per pound the article can be laid down at all times and in any quantity.

The *Times* is deserving of much credit for this able stroke of enterprise. It was made at the right moment, and has already exercised a highly salutary influence. The price of paper, such as that on which the *Commercial* is printed, has been run up to twenty-four cents per pound, with every prospect of still further advance. Inducements were held out to home manufacturers to break the powerful spell that had been thrown upon consumers by a selfish interest, but without any effect. It takes a long period, as well as a heavy outlay, to put a new paper mill in motion, of which fact the manufacturers were too well aware. But the moment it was announced that publishers were looking to Europe for relief, a change came o'er the spirit of the dream of this combination. Prices at once began to recede, and they have since kept receding, so very self-sacrificing is the interest which undertook to dictate conditions less than six months ago.

The question is one of very considerable importance to the reading public, as well as the proprietors of newspapers and the publishers of books. The press of news from all quarters is now so great that to find space for its accommodation is a point of the first magnitude. With paper at reasonable prices this difficulty will vanish. A large number of country journals have been forced to suspend publication because of the high price of paper, and there are few of these, however poorly conducted, whose decease is not a loss to the community. Book-publishers had, of course, to graduate prices to the cost of material, and every drinker at the fountain-heads of intelligence thus found himself debarred from his anticipated draughts, except by the payment of additional tolls. With all these drawbacks the Government was a heavy loser, not a gainer, by the advancement, for while its outlays for paper had become enormous, its receipts from the paper duties were not increasing, but rather diminishing.

When the question was up before Congress, we took the position that the sole consideration should be the amount of revenue derivable from the tariff duties, the interests of producers and consumers being made subordinate to those of the National Treasury. Nothing could be more fair than this ground. The tariff was, accordingly, reduced from thirty-five to twenty per cent. At this rate, the TIMES says, it has already paid the Government $4,500 for duties on paper already received; but this, though more than had ever before been received upon the kind used for newspapers, will be quadrupled within a few weeks. The propriety of the reduction, therefore, when viewed from the only just stand-point, admits of no doubt. The matter has been practically put to the test. And we are far mistaken if a further reduction of ten per cent. would not bring in a still greater revenue, while it would assuredly afford relief to the public.

The advance in the cost of rags and other raw materials is certainly felt in Europe as much as in this country; *that* plea is, accordingly, shown to be absolutely worthless. But the high rates of exchange will do more than cover the enhanced prices of labor, chemicals, &c., here, so that in any event the American paper manufacturer has a fair field before him.

In fact, combinations of producers are shown to be quite as dangerous to the best interests of the community as those of operatives. Those who form these are equally unscrupulous as to the means made use of, only more or less circumspect about conforming to the letter of the law. Some years ago a combination was formed among the manufacturers of India-rubber goods in order to force up prices; and when one of the class refused to come into the arrangement, large sums were paid in, and lawsuits were commenced against him, so as to force him into the measures of the majority. So at least we are informed by one who professes to have been "behind the scene," though not the aggrieved party. The public should exercise a just suspicion about any movement of the sort the instant its existence becomes known.

From the Hartford Courant.

Paper from Belgium is now used by the NEW-YORK TIMES, which establishment has imported 7,000 reams, and it is very good paper. It was bought for 7@7½ cents a pound, at a time when the over-greedy paper-makers here were charging 22 cents for an inferior article. The duties, and cost of transportation, made the entire cost, delivered in the office at New-York, 15 cents a pound. This fact will teach the unprincipled *combination* of American paper-makers that their schemes of running their mills only half-time, will not avail to keep the price of paper up at the extortionate figures they aim at. It can be imported cheaper than they sell it. The NEW-YORK TIMES has paid the Government $4,500 for duties on imported paper already. This duty should be abolished. Fifteen cents a pound is fully 30 per cent. higher than paper was sold at one year ago.

From the Manchester (N. H.) American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now printed on paper manufactured in Belgium, and imported at a cost to the consumer of *fifteen cents per pound*. On their first consignment the TIMES proprietors paid to the Government a duty of $4,500—being more than was ever before received from all the publishers in the country for duties upon imported paper used for newspaper purposes. This movement on the part of the TIMES has compelled the paper-makers to recede from their enormously high prices.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of Thursday was printed on paper manufactured expressly for its use in Belgium. It was ordered at the time when the paper-makers' combination had succeeded in forcing paper to the enormous price of 22 and 24 cents per pound, with an upward tendency; but it cost only *seven and a half cents per pound*. The duties on the paper already received amount to $4,500, which will be more than quadrupled within the next few weeks.

A Cavalry Fight Near Murfreesboro.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, May 17.

A brilliant little exploit was performed yesterday. Parties of rebels had been approaching our lines near Cripple Creek, coming up on the Bradyville Road, from Dug Hollow, and telling the people they were anxious to see the Yankees. Taking with him two companies of Tennessee cavalry, his escort, and half a dozen officers from CRUFT's brigade, in all about eighty men, Gen. PALMER rode but a few miles and came upon eighty of the Third Georgia cavalry, Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON, posted in the lane. Not waiting to fire, PALMER and his men immediately charged them with sabres. The rebels broke and fled to the nearest woods, and there fought bravely for some time, until the superior prowess of our boys compelled them to fly, losing several killed and wounded, and eighteen prisoners.

Our loss was five wounded.

Among the prisoners taken was Capt. M. S. SEWARDS, Third Georgia cavalry.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT, this morning, is of the most exciting and important character. There can hardly be a doubt that it is the prelude to the announcement of the fall of Vicksburgh. An official dispatch reached the President yesterday, from Memphis, embodying information to Wednesday last. It states that Gen. GRANT had captured Haines' Bluff, and the outer works of Vicksburgh, a large number of prisoners and 57 pieces of artillery, the battle being still raging, with every prospect of securing the entire force in Vicksburgh. At that time we certainly held Jackson, the Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff. A previous dispatch, from Gen. HURLBUT, dated the 21st, at Memphis, states that the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was at Calhoun, 17 miles above Jackson, with 6,000 men—the force with which he was driven out of the latter place—endeavoring to effect a junction with PEMBERTON at Edwards' Station. A dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th, announced that Gen. GRANT had driven the enemy into his intrenchments on the Big Black, and that JOHNSTON had ordered all his provisions from Canton. There is sufficient evidence to show that the position of the rebels was extremely desperate.

In addition and confirmation of the above important intelligence, Col. RAWLINS (Gen. GRANT's Assistant Adjutant-General) telegraphs to the War Department, under date of the 20th, from the rear of Vicksburgh, a summary of the events which had occurred up to that time. It appears that in the fight at Jackson on the 14th, in which Joe JOHNSTON was defeated, we captured seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 16th the entire Vicksburgh force under PEMBERTON was engaged and defeated at Baker's Creek. The enemy in this fight lost twenty-nine pieces of artillery. On the 17th Gen. GRANT engaged and again defeated the same force at Black River Bridge—the rebels losing 2,600 men and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 18th Vicksburgh was closely invested, and the rifle-pits to the north of the City were carried on the 20th. The right of our army thus rested on the Mississippi above the City. The rebels had some fifteen or twenty thousand men, and the probability is that Gen. GRANT has captured most of them, as the cannonading closed about 5 o'clock on the 20th.

The defeat of PEMBERTON by Gen. GRANT is fully confirmed by news received at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac from the enemy's lines. PEMBERTON himself, in a dispatch to Gen. LEE, states that a small force left by Gen. GRANT in Jackson was attacked by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. This force retreated upon the main body, which in the meantime had been attacked by PEMBERTON—the intention being to defeat the National forces in detail. The result was contrary to rebel hopes, however—PEMBERTON being badly defeated and driven back upon Vicksburgh. The enemy's loss was heavy in killed and wounded, and three thousand of his men were captured.

Seven hundred and eight prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT at Port Gibson and Grand Gulf arrived at St. Louis on Sunday last. There are a large number of Missourians among them.

The advices from Tennessee are to the effect that BRAGG is apprehensive of an attack by Gen. ROSECRANS. His position at Horse Shoe Mountain is said to be strongly fortified. Our dispatches contain an account of a surprise of a camp of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Middletown, in which eight rebels were killed and ninety captured. The rebel camp was destroyed.

Twelve "bushwhackers" belonging to the band which recently made the raid into Kansas, were captured at Council Grove a few days since, and were placed in charge of STUART's cavalry to be taken to Fort Riley. On the way thither they attempted to escape, and all of them were shot.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of San Francisco we have advices from Mexico which fully corroborate the intelligence received from our own correspondents by way of Vera Cruz and Havana. The news is from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst., and from Puebla to the 30th ult. Gen. ORTEGA, in a dispatch to Gen. COMONFORT, thus sums up the situation: "The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Laurta." The Mexicans at last accounts were about to commence offensive operations against the French, under the direction of President JUAREZ in person.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an extensive fire occurred in a large chair manufactory near the junction of Pearl and Frankfort streets, by which a great amount of property was destroyed. One of the employes in the factory, named JOHN FOX, was so badly burned that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fire originated from the explosion of a camphene lamp, which FOX, the victim, was trying to fill while lighted.

The Thirty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. FRANK JONES, numbering 318 men, arrived in this City from the Rappahannock at 2 P. M. yesterday. Escorted by Company A, Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. N. G., they returned regiment paraded up Broadway and down again to the Park Barracks, where they partook of a substantial dinner.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances met yesterday, to consider the Petroleum question, and also to determine what action ought to be taken in reference to the location of powder magazines within the City limits. Mr. CORNELL appeared for the Howard Powder Company. He stated that their magazine, which it had been proposed by a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen, to remove, is situated within the limits of Central Park, the Commissioners of which had ordered its removal, and it was to be removed in 2 Few days. The Committee concluded to report an ordinance revoking the present licenses for powder magazines above Sixty-second-street, and to repeal the ordinance under which such licenses are granted. No petroleum dealers were present, but a Mr. GUISARPE experimented with an invention of his for testing the point of heat at which earth oils will evaporate and explode. The petroleum subject was thoroughly inquired into by the same Committee of last year's Board, but so late in the year that no report was made upon it.

By the arrival of brig *Maurice* (Holland) Capt. SCHOONER, we have advices from Curacoa to May 9. There is no news of importance. The emancipation of slaves will take place on July 1. Salt is in abundance, and of very fine quality. We hear from New-Granada that the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA is consolidating itself every day. From Venezuela we learn that the heads of the contending parties were about making a treaty of peace, although there was but little prospect of a permanent settlement. The Corn crop at Curacoa has this year been very poor.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, and after disposing of a few unimportant cases, adjourned for the term.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday at a further reduction in prices. Pork was active, but cheaper. Other kinds of Provisions were in less request, as were also Groceries, Hides and Tallow. Wool, Hay and Petroleum were freely purchased. Cotton was more sought after, and was dearer. The changes in most other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 608 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh.

Our telegraphic columns this morning contain an official dispatch from Memphis, which the President has furnished to the Press, announcing a great battle in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, and the capture by Gen. GRANT of the outer works of the place, with a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven pieces of artillery. The battle, it is said, was still raging on Wednesday. We are not told when it opened, nor its precise locality; but if we really hold the points mentioned in the dispatch, it must have been close in the rear of the great stronghold. Haines' Bluff, as our readers know, is directly north of Vicksburgh, and has always been considered the key of the position; and "Big Black River bridge" is twelve miles in the rear, or east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad. Looking at the bearing of these points, and considering that we command the line of the Big Black below Vicksburgh to its mouth at Grand Gulf, it is difficult to see how the Vicksburgh garrison can escape, unless JOHNSTON's forces succeed in getting in GRANT's flank or rear, and turning the tide of battle against him. It would seem that JOHNSTON's forces, at latest advices, were still somewhere north of Jackson, which we also hold; and as they did not succeed in effecting a junction with PEMBERTON's army at the heavy battle of Saturday, it is not likely that they effected a junction afterward; for, after that victory, GRANT pushed right on after the rebels, captured the bridge, and advanced to the very environs of Vicksburgh.

We suppose all the facts in the dispatches we publish are at least approximately true. The reader will observe that they have a very different foundation from the false and Philadelphian news we had a fortnight ago of the capture of Richmond.

It may seem a little surprising that Gen. GRANT should hold Jackson, as it must greatly lengthen his line of communication, and the column which holds the place must be at least partially isolated. But the object in view doubtless is to prevent the junction of the three rebel forces under PEMBERTON, LORING and JOHNSTON, which Gen. GRANT, by his skillful strategy, rapid marches and victorious battles, had succeeded in completely isolating from each other. The last we heard of LORING's forces they were on the railroad below Jackson, and as JOHNSTON's forces were but a few miles above the same place, there may seem to be imminent danger to our detachment stationed there; but, as we know so little of the circumstances, we cannot give any opinion as to the real amount of risk they run. At all events, if Gen. GRANT achieves his main object of forcing his way into Vicksburgh and capturing its garrison, great risks must of course be run.

Every movement in the strategy of Gen. GRANT since the opening of the month, has been the movement of a master; and although at this supremely critical moment—for a battle, when once begun, is always critical until one or the other side is complete victor—we would rather hold our breath than spend it in premature exultation; yet, from the tenor of all the dispatches, rebel and loyal, we think it must be evident that there is the best prospect that this able, conscientious and persevering soldier will close his great campaign with as brilliant and decisive a victory as that with which he opened it at Fort Donelson.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received official dispatches announcing the close investment of Vicksburgh by Gen. GRANT, and the probable capture of the entire force under Gen. PEMBERTON, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand men.

THE SOUTH.—The London *Times* of the 8th inst. has a letter from its Richmond rebel correspondent, which contains statements of the condition of affairs in the South that are not very consistent with other stories we have heard of the excellent state of things there, and the sanguine and jubilant feelings that prevail. He depicts the military prospects—shows, of course, that the South can never be conquered—that the thought is the "wildest of chimeras;" but states that she is "sending into the field the very life-blood of her body politic;" and he is anxious for the "moral intervention" of the "civilized Powers of Europe" in her behalf—adding, that if foreign nations "could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be, but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by a continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard."

North Carolina and the Confederacy.

There are new evidences of deep dissatisfaction in the State of North Carolina with the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS. The article from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, an extract of which we publish to-day, is one of the most significant, and will arrest attention, both in the Confederate States and in the North. The *Standard*, it must be remembered, is the organ of Gov. VANCE, as it was his champion in the canvass which resulted in his election. The rebel Administration at Richmond threw all its influence against VANCE, and a number of its prominent stump-speaking members visited North Carolina, and made speeches against his election. The reply of the old North State was a crushing victory for VANCE—he polling two-thirds of all the votes cast in the State.

These facts were not calculated to produce any very cordial relations between the Confederate Administration and the majority of the people of North Carolina. It is clear that none have grown up since. Gov. VANCE, it is true, has continued to perform his part in the general programme of war adopted for the Confederacy, but it has been done with an implied, though, at the same time, deep and unmistakable protest against the spirit that was obviously actuating the leading minds at Richmond. There has been neither moderation on the one side, nor a greater willingness to submit on the other; and now the hostility of the people of North Carolina to the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS breaks out with more violence than has been manifested on any former occasion. The language of the Governor's organ, (and the popular organ as well,) evinces a thorough exasperation of the people and authorities against the encroachments of Richmond, and an implacable purpose to define instantly, *for themselves*, a bound which the Confederate despotism *shall not pass*. The language employed by VANCE's organ is not that of reason or remonstrance. It is not that of protest. It indicates neither the hope nor expectation of a modified policy at Richmond; but in the evident anticipation of continued efforts to bring all the South under a relentless military despotism, like to that of France, the response of the people of North Carolina is that of fierce defiance and the boldest threats of bloody resistance.

The tyrants of Richmond are told that the State of North Carolina has eighty thousand men able to wield bayonets, and that these are enough to maintain the liberty of her citizens—that they can and will, if need be, "cut their way out of the Confederacy over all opposition"—that they will war against JEFF. DAVIS as readily as against LINCOLN, for they recognize no difference between despotisms, and mean, first and only, to be free!

As on the former occasion when perturbation was manifest in North Carolina, and a deep-rooted aversion of a majority of the people to the Jeff. Davis Government was exhibited, we warned the public to build no great hopes of damage to the rebel cause thereon—so, now, we repeat the advice. It is our duty to act always as if the South were at unity, in fact, as she is certainly in practice, and make strong to conquer the entire force. But the developments renewedly made, not only of alienation on the part of the Southern State third in rank from the Confederacy, but of a temper of the people thereof mad enough for an outbreak and a desperate resistance, in which their valor (fighting against Confederates) is to eclipse all the fame they have won in fighting against the Yankees,—these developments deserve and cannot fail to receive the attention of loyalists everywhere.

It has, at no time, been a secret that North Carolina was tricked into the outward form and semblance of secession, by as wicked frauds as ever were perpetrated upon a free people. The political leaders and teachers of that State have ever been of a wise, virtuous and temperate class. The people were simple, unambitious and religiously devoted to peace and the Union. In no part of the United States were the incendiary and traitorous demagogues of the South Carolina school, who are the authors of secession and the civil war now raging, held in greater loathing and abhorrence than in North Carolina. And though, in the madness of the hour, the old North State was precipitated into acts of disunion, and has, to this day, been ranged with the enemies of the old Government, her people have never forgotten nor forgiven the infamy of the plotters that plunged the State into so much trouble and misery. And if the hour shall ever come when the Southern revolt shall be an admitted failure, and all the blood and treasure that North Carolina has given to the wicked cause are seen to have been spent in vain, it will be the first impulse of her wronged and ruined people to turn with vengeance upon the criminals that have wrought their undoing.

PREDICTION AND FULFILLMENT.—When the secession leaders were making their last speeches in Congress two and a half years ago, proclaiming the powerful empire they were about to found on the vast territory of the South, and showing how the North and Northwest would be made tributary and subordinate to the new power, Mr. LOGAN, a member of the House from Illinois, told them in an eloquent speech, that they could never make the Northwest tributary; that they could never block its great outlet, the Mississippi, but that, if they attempted such a thing, the "men of the Northwest would hew their way to the Gulf of Mexico with their swords." The rebels laughed at the idea; and soon afterward the new rebellion Governor of the State of Mississippi planted a hostile cannon on the heights of Vicksburgh, and one of the rebel organs in the place insolently inquired how the Yankees on the upper waters could "help themselves?"

Not many weeks after Mr. LOGAN delivered his speech, and these things had been done, he raised a regiment of the men of the Northwest in his own State of Illinois, and took up his long line of march, in company with others, for the Gulf of Mexico. He had hardly got beyond the boundaries of his own State when he fought his first battle, and since then he has been steadily in the field until now at Vicksburgh, the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River, and the first place from which a shot was fired at our flag, Gen. LOGAN's division is doing bloody execution upon the rebels. His prediction is very nearly realized, if indeed since the Illinois horsemen of Col. GRIERSON, with their drawn blades, galloped down to Baton Rouge, it may not be said that it is already fulfilled.

The Conscription—Grievances of the Inchoate Citizen.

The notion of the rule being a bad one that wont work both ways is most feelingly rejected by an inchoate citizen, (as we take him to be,) whose brief note is given in this issue. The President has announced, by proclamation, that inchoate citizens, as well as those fully naturalized and those to the manner born, are liable to draft in the forthcoming conscription. The fact was established previously by the simple reading of the statute. There was no ambiguity in the act. The full extent of the exemption, indeed, is therein set forth with a verbal punctiliousness, as well as brevity, which has few precedents in the construction of public laws. No ordinarily well-informed person could have been taken by surprise at the official interpretation put upon the Conscription act. And as to the President's Proclamation, the only ground on which it was open to criticism lay in the fact of its being a work of supererogation.

But, to the points raised by the objectors, a concise summary of which is given in the "Swiss" correspondent's protest. The inchoate citizen, he reminds us, cannot vote—cannot be elected to office—cannot get an American passport—cannot claim the protection of the United States Government—and consequently should not be called upon to uphold the Government by arms, and defend it with his life. But our correspondent overlooks the state of the law prior to the passing of the Conscription act, at the same time that he ignores the philosophy of the case.

What are the presumable objects of the foreign-born resident who declares on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States? Eighteen months ago, when a foreign war was reckoned among the chances of the hour, we are quite aware that many alien residents of this and other cities took the first step in citizenship, with the view to avoid the necessity of a change of residence which would have deranged their business, and might have permanently ruined their prospects. Thus, then, we have in the case of one class at least, a direct clue to an object aimed at in taking the primary step toward citizenship. The object of a still larger class, in times further gone by, was with an ultimate view to secure an unquestioned power over the disposition of real property by testament. There were others, not a few, to whom the position of an inchoate citizen was made enviable by the experience of the celebrated MARTIN KOSZTA, who found the ægis of the American eagle sufficient for his protection, even in the condition of a half-fledged American. With the banner of his adopted country over his head, the victim of despotic government in Europe found that his recorded purpose of taking an oath of fealty to the United States virtually carried with it an amnesty for political crimes committed elsewhere; and, of course, a boon of such value was largely laid hold on, especially by the victims of the revolutions of '48. If to these classes we add another, whose object is political opportunity, with all the immunities and rights which citizenship confers, we shall probably have included the bulk of those who can be said to have had an object in declaring their intentions.

Does it not, then, occur to our correspondent and his fellow-dissenters that such objects and purposes of the alien in asking for a citizen's rights, ought reasonably to carry with them some obligation of national duty? We will not say an obligation of the ordinary every-day duty of a citizen, but an obligation not to shirk from public service in the moment of peril—at a time when the Republic is engaged in a death struggle for existence—at a crisis when the aid of every hand, the strength of every arm is needed to save the ship of State from impending destruction. Surely it is no extreme hardship to ask your Kosztas to come forward and see to it that the flag whose protection they invoked in their day of misfortune, shall not be torn down and trampled in the dirt while they look idly and indifferently on the spectacle. Surely, there are greater trials of human endurance than imposing on the wealthy owner of real estate who holds his first citizen's papers in his hand, to enable him to make a testamentary disposition of his gains, the duty of finding one recruit at least for this battle of the Republic. Surely, there are worse grievances than refusing exemption to the trader who, in the prospect of a foreign war, aims at the position of a citizen in preference to compulsory emigration; whose hopes for commercial prosperity are centered here, and whose material means are bound up in the country's welfare. Surely, it cannot reasonably be claimed that the political aspirant who rushes to the Clerk of the Court, intent on citizenship in the day of peace, is to be held clear of liability for the special imposts required for the day of national calamity and war, because the influx of time had not enabled him to achieve the full object he aimed at, in becoming a citizen.

To sum up the case: Do the privileges of inchoate citizens carry with them an obligation, or do they not? The just decision, we think, is in the affirmative; and the present, we conceive, is, of all times, the most opportune for the Government to see that that obligation is fulfilled.

Poland and the Great Powers.

The rashness of Prussia in committing herself to a close alliance with Russia, and in undertaking, in defiance of the opposition of the Chambers, to make common cause with her against the Poles, is becoming every day more apparent. The answer returned by Russia to the remonstrant notes addressed to her by France and England is pronounced by both countries unsatisfactory, and everybody is now asking himself what next? France is anxious to go further, in conjunction with Austria and England, and promises in this case not to look for any exclusive advantage for herself; but in case she acts alone, she hints that she will expect some compensation for her expenditure of blood and treasure. But then the chances are all against any united action on the part of the three Powers. They will all readily enough unite in protesting, but when it comes to enforcing their protests by deeds, the matter takes quite a different aspect. In England the popular dislike to military enterprises in conjunction with France, has, ever since the Crimean war, been very strong. The alliance on that occasion never worked well, and the English came out of the struggle, leaving all the glory in the hands of the French. Their recollections of that episode in their history have recently been still further embittered by KINGLAKE's history of the war, in spite of the efforts of the *Times* to bring the work into disrepute. It has unquestionably had a large influence in confirming the impression, already current among a portion of the public, that the British Cabinet was beguiled into undertaking it by the French Emperor, for his own purposes, and that he appropriated, rightfully or wrongfully, every particle of the credit and profit resulting from it; so that there has ever since been a very strong determination current not again to undertake a war jointly with the French. The Chinese expedition took place by force of circumstances, rather than as the result of a settled plan, and, like all the Indian wars, the British public felt little or no responsibility for it, and but a minor degree of interest in it. Moreover, the British force was considerably larger than that contributed by the French, and the ascendency consequently remained in the hands of the former.

It is, therefore, exceedingly improbable that Great Britain will now commit herself to an enterprise of such magnitude as an armed interference in favor of the Poles. To make any impression on Russia and Prussia combined, would require a land force in which any contingent she could furnish would be extremely insignificant in point of numbers. It would be too small for glory, and yet large enough to make its loss, in case of reverse, a national disaster of the first order. Besides this, the position of France has so changed since 1858, that any measure which promised to increase her relative importance, by crushing or weakening two of the other great Powers, would be necessarily opposed to all the traditions of the English Foreign Office. And the new State that would be called into existence, in case of success, would certainly prove a fruitful field for French influence, to the exclusion of almost every other; for not only have the Poles, ever since their downfall, looked to France, and France alone, for deliverance, but are exceedingly closely allied to her in character and temperament.

Nor is it by any means probable that Austria would enter upon any contest that would shock German feeling by bringing her into armed collision with Prussia, which this would certainly do, and which, in case of success, would so cripple her two neighbors, as to leave her alone on the continent to meet whatever French ambition or restlessness might at any time have in store for her. So that, although it is impossible to say how far the long-standing English sympathy with Poland might overcome the existing repugnance to a French alliance, the chances at present are all in favor of an attempt by France, single-handed, to redress Polish grievances, if such an attempt be made by any one. And they are vastly increased by the fact that Prussia has willfully stepped into the arena, as she has in her possession that which most Frenchmen covet above all other things political—the provinces between France and the Rhine. The prime object of her policy ought to have been to avoid giving France an excuse for picking a quarrel with her.

PROGRESS IN PORTUGAL.—The old Kingdom of Portugal has taken a step that will make it shine forth in liberal contrast with some other of the States of the Old World. The passport system has been entirely abolished, and many of the time-honored restrictions on commerce removed. A comprehensive Royal Decree, based on the action of the Cortes, has been issued, establishing these changes. It sets forth—1. That all passports within the Kingdom are abolished. 2. That every individual, whether native or foreigner, may freely travel or move about within Portugal and the adjacent islands, without a passport or any other similar document. Among the burdens hitherto imposed on travel in Portugal, was a fee of 600 reis (about $10) levied on every foreigner crossing the bar at Lisbon. This fee is abrogated, as well as other fees imposed on vessels themselves.

The course of Portugal in this matter compares favorably with the reactionary tendencies of some northerly continental kingdoms, and cannot fail to be beneficial to that country. The Kingdom is quite small, to be sure, but, with its colonies, it yet makes a very respectable show. The population of Portugal proper is 3,568,396, and of the Portuguese colonies 2,754,879, making a total population of 6,323,275. The more important colonies now in its possession are the Azores, Madeira and Porto Santo; Cape Verd, Principe, St. Thomas, on the African coast; some portions of Guinea; Mozambique and its territory, and the City of Macao, in China. The enfranchisement of travel and commerce applies, it is inferred, to all these colonies; and the position of several of them in the track of ocean commerce makes the exemptions valuable to other nations. The spirit of the Portuguese Government is liberal, and its tendency is to reform; and as internal improvements—railroads and turnpike roads—are beginning to develop its resources, a large field of enterprise is opened, upon which, in time, internal and external energy and capital will doubtless enter. The Kingdom of Spain, adjoining, has been almost regenerated within the past twenty-five years, by a judicious patronage of enterprising persons—men of science and capital, many of them foreigners—who have elevated Spain to almost a first-class position, though it has not yet been recognized as the sixth great European Power. Portugal has now commenced on a more liberal scale than Spain did, and will doubtless soon feel the influx of the spirit of the Nineteenth century.

A SENSIBLE DARKEY.—It seems as if nothing would please those who claim to be the special and exclusive friends of our African population. After much trouble and bitter discussion, it has been decided that negroes shall have the right to assert their manhood in military clothes and at the point of the bayonet—that they may fight their rebel masters, slay JEFF. DAVIS, bombard and overthrow the Confederacy that is based on the enslavement of their race, and establish their freedom on a permanent foundation. Thousands have embraced the chance held out to them—especially in the Southwest and the South, and it seems as if by Autumn we should have a negro army pretty strong, at least as regards numbers. But this is not enough for the men we refer to. It grieves their souls that the black regiments should be officered by whites—that the pay of the Ethiopian soldier should be less than that of the Caucasian—that the white regiments laugh at the manœuvres of the green black ones, and prefer not to mess and sleep with them—that a regiment of blacks has been detailed for service before being thoroughly drilled—(it is a wonder the objection is not to their being subjected to drill at all)—and, in fact, almost every day brings forth a new series of complaints about real, imaginary, probable or possible grievances that the negro troops have been, will be, or may be subjected to.

Of course the negroes are greatly impressed by these statements, and imagine that they are being horribly maltreated—far worse, in fact, by Mr. LINCOLN than by JEFF. DAVIS. But a few of them, like Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS and others, have more sensible views of the matter. They know that soldiering and fighting—and especially the soldiering and fighting of an enslaved race for liberty—is a terrible business, involving generally hardships, scorn and outrage of every kind; and that if they wait to fight for their freedom until they can be well paid for it, until they are all elegantly dressed, daintily fed, and applauded as future heroes—the day of their redemption is not very nigh. A black orator in Washington named JOHNSON, put the matter to his brethren quite forcibly the other night in a speech, which we see reported. He said, among other things:

"Before an opportunity was presented for them to do so, many of the black people were *sighing* for a fight—they were ready and anxious to die for their race—but now what are they? *What do you want Mr. Linkum to do—feed you on ice-cream?* Suppose these white men here were about to be drove into Slavery, wouldn't they fight? Certainly they would; but you—you would stand tamely and let your hands be crossed behind your back, and told to go on dar, nigger, without resisting it!"

After thus summarily disposing of all the sentimental objections in the case, Mr. JOHNSON closed by a ringing appeal to his black audience:

"Go in de war! and when JEFF. DAVIS sees you, he will say: 'My Lor, look at de niggers!'"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The solution of the national "contraband" puzzle seems to have fairly commenced here. Eight thousand acres of valuable land in Virginia, opposite this city, consisting of the celebrated "Arlington Estate," owned by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, and other property of rebels in the vicinity of it, have been seized by the Government, and appropriated to cultivation at the hands of the otherwise unemployed freedmen. Quarters have been provided for them, and three hundred women and children, and men incompetent to the hardier labor of teamsters, &c., have already found homes there. A little patch of ground will be set apart exclusively for each family, and stands will be provided in the market for them to sell their produce. Beyond this encouragement to self-support, the profits will accrue to the Government. One thousand tons of hay are ready to cut. The negroes take hold of the enterprise eagerly.

DECISION IN RELATION TO LOTTERIES.

Persons appointed under State authority to superintend the drawing of lotteries are not required to take out a license. All lottery-tickets sold must be stamped at or before the time of sale. But no stamps are required to be placed on those that remain in the hands of the managers or proprietors unsold. The offence of offering to sell without a stamp is not complete unless no stamp be intended to be affixed at the time the sale is perfected. The penalty is not incurred when the offer to sell is accompanied by an offer either expressly or impliedly made to affix a stamp when the tickets are delivered.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Francis M. Wyman, 134th New-York.
W. J. Baker, 12th New-Hampshire.
S. W. Nevins, 15th New-Jersey.
J. H. Angan, 15th New-Jersey.
W. O. Peasley, 25th Massachusetts.

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Louisiana, by the appointment of EDWARD H. DURELL, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; RUFUS WARREN, Attorney; JAMES GRAHAM, Marshal.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitive slave case, alluded to yesterday, finds the fugitive in the custody of the military authorities, who refused this morning to deliver him to the civil authorities on a new warrant issued by the Commissioners under

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the Fugitive Slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office to-day by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Thus the case remains undecided, the civil and military authorities again being in direct conflict.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard. Richmond: West & Johnson. Republished in New-York by Charles B. Richardson.

This is an exceedingly curious and interesting book, being nothing else than a Southern view of the events and general management of the war, taken, too, as dispassionately as thorough-going devotion to the rebel cause will permit. The author wields a dextrous pen, and yet indulges but very little in the peculiar Southern flourishes. He writes without any straining for effect, in good, plain, straightforward English. What is still better, he tries to be correct in his statements and independent in his judgments, though both statements and judgments often are very wide of the mark. The history of the war comes down to the termination of Pope's campaign in Virginia, but the latter part is so rapid that it amounts to nothing more than a general outline.

Our readers will form the best idea of the book by copious extracts.

Of Gen. McClellan, as he first appeared on the stage in Western Virginia, the author says:

"Gen. McClellan had been lifted into an immense popularity by his successes in Northwestern Virginia, in the affair of Rich Mountain and the pursuit of Gen. Garnett, which Northern exaggeration had transformed into great victories. For weeks he had been the object of a 'sensation.' His name was displayed in New-York, on placards, on banners, and in newspaper headings, with the phrase, 'McClellan—two victories in one day.' The newspapers gave him the title of the 'Young Napoleon,' and in the South the title was derisively perpetuated. He was only 35 years of age—small in stature, with black hair and moustaches, and a remarkable military precision of manner. He was a pupil of West Point, and had been one of the American Military Commission to the Crimea. When appointed Major-General of Volunteers by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, he had resigned from the army, and was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a dilapidated concern. There is no reason to suppose that the man who was appointed to the responsible and onerous command of the Army of the Potomac was anything more than the creature of a feeble popular applause."

Of Gen. Rosecrans:

"Gen. Rosecrans is of German descent, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point. He had devoted much study to chemistry and geology, and resided some time in Charleston, Kanawha, prosecuting some researches into the mineral riches of that region. He was also employed in some capacity for a time by some of the coal companies or some of the coal-oil manufacturers there. His last enterprise, previous to the war, was the establishment of an oil manufactory in Cincinnati. In this he failed pecuniarily. The war was a timely event to him, and his military education gave him a claim to consideration. In the South, he was esteemed as one of the best Generals the North had in the field; he was declared by military critics, who could not be suspected of partiality, to have clearly out-generaled Lee in Western Virginia, who made it the entire object of his campaign to 'surround' the Dutch General; and his popular manners and amiable deportment toward our prisoners, on more than one occasion, procured him the respect of his enemy."

The operations of Lee against Rosecrans are thus spoken of:

"After the retreat of Gen. Garnett from Rich Mountain, and the death of that officer, Gen. Lee was appointed to succeed him, and, with as little delay as possible, to repair to the scene of operations. The most remarkable circumstance of this campaign was, that it was conducted by a General who had never fought a battle, who had a pious horror of guerrillas, and whose extreme tenderness of blood induced him to depend exclusively upon the resources of strategy, to essay the achievement of victories without the cost of life.

Gen. Lee took with him reinforcements, making his whole force, in conjunction with the remnant of Gen. Garnett's army that had fallen back from Rich Mountain to Monterey, about sixteen thousand men. Early in August, Gen. Lee reached, with his command, the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain, on the Staunton and Parkersburgh Turnpike, and found it strongly fortified by the enemy. The position was known to be an exceedingly strong one, and not easily turned. Nevertheless, Gen. Lee was confident that he would be able by strategic movements to dislodge the enemy from his stronghold, capture his forces, and then march his victorious army into the heart of Northwestern Virginia, releasing the people there from the fetters with which, for two months, they had been bound. The prospect of such a conquest of the enemy was eminently pleasant."

* * * * *

"There is reason to believe that if Gen. Lee had not allowed the immaterial part of his plan to control his action, a glorious success would have resulted, opening the whole northwestern country to us, and enabling Floyd and Wise to drive Cox with ease out of the Kanawha Valley. Regrets, however, were unavailing now. Gen. Lee's plan, finished drawings of which were sent to the War Department at Richmond, was said to have been one of the best-laid plans that ever illustrated the consummation of the rules of strategy, or ever went awry on account of practical failures in its execution."

Gen. Lyon is thus sketched:

"The death of Gen. Lyon was a serious loss to the Federals in Missouri. He was an able and dangerous man—a man of the times, who appreciated the force of audacity and quick decision in a revolutionary war. To military education and talents, he united a rare energy and promptitude. No doubts or scruples unsettled his mind. A Connecticut Yankee, without a trace of chivalric feeling or personal sensibility—one of those who submit to insult with indifference, yet are brave on the field—he was this exception to the politics of the late regular army of the United States, that he was an unmitigated, undisguised and fanatical Abolitionist."

Gen. Price is described as follows:

"The period of history has scarcely yet arrived for a full appreciation of the heroic virtues of the campaign in Missouri, especially as illustrated in the character of the chieftain whom no personal jealousies could distract or unmerited slights turn from the single course of duty and devotion to his country. He had given the Government at Richmond a valuable but distasteful lesson on the conduct of the war. He did not settle down complacently into one kind of policy, refusing to advance because he was on the defensive, but he sought the enemy wherever he could find him, fought him when ready, and retreated out of his way when not prepared. His policy was both offensive and defensive, and he used the one which might be demanded by the exigencies of his situation. He was something better than a pupil of West Point—he was a General by nature, a beloved commander, a man who illustrated the Roman simplicity of character in the Nineteenth Century. His troops not only loved him, they were wildly and enthusiastically devoted to him. His figure in the battle-field, clothed in a common brown linen coat, with his white hair streaming in the wind, was the signal for wild and passionate cheers, and there was not one of his soldiers, it was said, but who was willing to die, if he could only fall within sight of his commander."

Of course the Southern victory at Manassas is claimed to have been a prodigious achievement, but justice is done to the spirit with which it was met by the Northern people:

"A leading Southern newspaper had declared, on the announcement of the complete and brilliant victory at Manassas, 'the independence of the Confederacy is secured.' There could not have been a greater mistake. The active and elastic spirit of the North was soon at work to repair its fortunes; and time and opportunity were given it by the South, not only to recover lost resources, but to invent new. The Government at Washington displayed an energy which, perhaps, is the most remarkable phenomenon in the whole history of the war; it multiplied its armies; it reassured the confidence of the people; it recovered itself from financial straits which were almost thought to be hopeless, and while the politicians of the South were declaring that the Federal Treasury was bankrupt, it negotiated a loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, at a rate but a fraction above that of legal interest in the State of New-York."

McClellan's inactivity through the Fall, which has excited so much animadversion at the North is thus presented:

"While the events referred to in the foregoing pages were transpiring in Western Virginia, an inauspicious quiet, for months after the battle of Manassas, was maintained on the lines of the Potomac. A long, lingering Indian Summer, with roads more hard and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, invited the enemy to advance. He steadily refused the invitation to a general action; the advance of our lines was tolerated to Munson's Hill, within a few miles of Alexandria, and opportunities were sought in vain by the Confederates, in heavy skirmishing, to engage the lines of the two armies. The gorgeous pageant on the Potomac, which, by the close of the year, had cost the Northern people three hundred millions of dollars, did not move. The 'Young Napoleon' was twitted as a dastard in the Southern newspapers. They professed to discover in his unwillingness to fight the near achievement of their independence, when, however, the fact was, the inactivity of the Federal forces on the Southern frontier of Virginia only implied that immense preparations were going on in other directions, while the Southern people were complacently entertained with the parades, reviews and pompous pageants of an army, the common soldiery of which were white gloves on particular occasions of holiday display."

Stonewall Jackson, of course, is dwelt upon, *con amore*:

"At the siege of Vera Cruz, Jackson commanded a battery, and attracted attention by the coolness and judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted First Lieutenant. For his conduct at Cerro Gordo, he was breveted Captain. He was in all Scott's battles to the City of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was breveted Major for his services. To his merits as a commander he added the virtues of an active, humble, consistent Christian, restraining profanity in his camp, welcoming army colporteurs, distributing tracts, and anxious to have every regiment in his army supplied with a Chaplain. He was vulgarly sneered at as a fatalist; his habits of soliloquy were derided as superstitious conversations with a familiar spirit; but the confidence he had in his destiny was the unfailing mark of genius, and adorned the Christian faith, which made him believe that he had a distinct mission of duty in which he should be spared for the ends of Providence. Of the habits of his life, the following description is given by one who knew him: 'He is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets as he was in the pew of his church at Lexington, when he was Professor of the Institute. He appears to be a man of almost superhuman endurance. *Neither heat nor cold makes the slightest impression upon him. He cares nothing for* good quarters and dainty fare. Wrapped in his blanket, he throws himself down on the ground anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers live, and endures all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endure. His vigilance is something marvelous. He never seems to sleep, and lets nothing pass without his personal scrutiny. He can neither be caught napping, nor whipped when he is wide awake. The rapidity of his marches is something portentous. He is heard of by the enemy at one point, and before they can make up their minds to follow him, he is off at another. His men have little baggage, and he moves, as nearly as he can, without incumbrance. He keeps so constantly in motion that he never has a sick list, and no need of hospitals.'"

One of the greatest points made against Gen. McClellan has been his wasting a month before Yorktown, which was at that time defended by a force insignificant in comparison with his own. His friends have always maintained that the defences of Yorktown were of the most formidable character. That pretence, however, has been pretty effectually disposed of by the testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Southern historian confirms the fact that McClellan might have taken Yorktown at once:

"Gen. Magruder, the hero of Bethel, and a commander who was capable of much greater achievements, was left to confront the growing forces on the Peninsula, which daily menaced him, with an army of seventy-five hundred men, while the great bulk of the Confederate forces were still in motion in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and he had no assurance of reinforcements. The force of the enemy was ten times his own; they had commenced a daily cannonading upon his lines; and a council of general officers was convened, to consult whether the little army of seven thousand five hundred men should maintain its position in the face of tenfold odds, or retire before the enemy. The opinion of the council was unanimous for the latter alternative, with the exception of one officer, who declared that every man should die in the intrenchments before the little army should fall back. 'By G——, it shall be so!' was the sudden exclamation of Gen. Magruder, in sympathy with the gallant suggestion. The resolution demonstrated a remarkable heroism and spirit. Our little force was adroitly extended over a distance of several miles, reaching from Mulberry Island to Gloucester Point, a regiment being posted here and there, in every gap plainly open to observation, and on other portions of the line the men being posted at long intervals, to give the appearance of numbers to the enemy. Had the weakness of Gen. Magruder at this time been known to the enemy, he might have suffered the consequences of his devoted and self-sacrificing courage; but as it was, he held his lines on the Peninsula until they were reinforced by the most considerable portion of Gen. Johnston's forces, and made the situation of a contest upon which the attention of the public was unanimously fixed as the most decisive of the war."

A critical moment in Gen. McClellan's retreat to James River is thus adverted to:

"Riding rapidly to the position of this brigade, Gen. Hill brought them, by great exertions, up to the front, to check the advance of the now confident, cheering enemy. Catching the spirit of their commander, the brave, but jaded men, moved up to the front, replying to the enemy's cheers with shouts and yells. At this demonstration, which the enemy, no doubt, supposed signified heavy reinforcements, he stopped his advance. It was now about 10½ o'clock in the night. The enemy had been arrested; and the fight—one of the most remarkable, long-contested and gallant ones that had yet occurred on our lines—was concluded with the achievement of a field under the most trying circumstances, which the enemy, with the most overpowering numbers, brought up to reinforce him, had not succeeded in reclaiming."

Full credit is given to McClellan for the skill with which he managed the retreat:

"The skill and spirit with which McClellan had managed to retreat was, indeed, remarkable, and afforded no mean proofs of his generalship. At every stage of his retreat he had confronted our forces with a strong rear-guard, and had encountered us with well-organized lines of battle, and regular dispositions of infantry, cavalry and artillery. His heavy rifled cannon had been used against us constantly on his retreat. A portion of his forces had now effected communication with the river at points below City Point. The plan of cutting off his communication with the river, which was to have been executed by a movement of Holmes' division between him and the river, was frustrated by the severe fire of the gunboats, and since then the situation of the enemy appeared to be that of a division or dispersion of his forces, one portion resting on the river, and the other, to some extent, involved by our lines."

The author has a very poor opinion of the Confederate Congress:

"Turning for a moment from the military events of this period, we shall notice the reassembling of the Confederate Congress on the 18th of August, 1862. We shall then find occasion to review the conduct of this branch of the Government, and to observe how it fell below the spirit and virtue of the people; what servility to the Executive it displayed, and what a singular destitution of talents and ability was remarkable in this body. Not a single speech that has yet been made in it will live. It is true that the regular Congress elected by the people was an improvement upon the ignorant and unsavory body known as the Provisional Congress, which was the creature of conventions, and which was disgraced in the character of some of its members; among whom were conspicuous, corrupt and senile politicians from Virginia, who had done all they could to sacrifice and disgrace their State, who had toadied in 'society' as well as in politics, to notabilities of New-England, and who had taken a prominent part in emasculating, and, in fact, annulling the Sequestration law, in order to save the property of relatives who had sided with the North against the land that had borne them and honored their fathers.

But the regular Congress, although it had no taint of disloyalty or Yankee toadyism in it, was a weak, sycophantic and trifling body. It has made no mark in the history of the Government; it was utterly destitute of originality. Its measures were those which were recommended by the Executive, or suggested by the newspapers. It produced no great financial measure; it made not one stroke of statesmanship; *it uttered not a single fiery appeal to the popular heart, such as is customary in revolutions. The most* of the little ability it had was eaten up by servility to the Executive; and the ignorance of the majority was illustrated by a trifling and undignified style of legislation, in which whole days were consumed with paltry questions, and the greatest measures—such as the Conscript law—embarrassed by demagogical speeches made for home effect."

Jeff. Davis stands but little better:

"Unfortunately, however, President Davis was not the man to consult the sentiment and wisdom of the people; he desired to signalize the infallibility of his own intellect in every measure of the revolution, and to identify, from motives of vanity, his own personal genius with every event and detail of the remarkable period of history in which he had been called upon to act. This imperious conceit seemed to swallow up every other idea in his mind. By what was scarcely more than a constitutional fiction, the President of the Confederate States was the head of the army; but Mr. Davis, while he made himself the supreme master of the civil administration of the Government, so far as to take the smallest details within his control, and to reduce his Cabinet officers to the condition of head clerks, insisted also upon being the autocrat of the army, controlling the plans of every General in the field, and dictating to him the precise limits of every movement that was undertaken. Many of our Generals fretted under this pragmatism of an Executive, who, instead of attending to the civil affairs of the Government, and correcting the monstrous abuses that were daily pointed out by the newspapers in the conduct of the departments, was unfortunately possessed with the vanity that he was a great military genius, and that it was necessary for him to dictate, from his cushioned seat in Richmond, the details of every campaign, and to conform every movement in the field to the invariable formula of 'the defensive policy.'

In a revolutionary leader, something more is wanted than scholarly and polished intellect. The history of the world shows that, in such circumstances, the plainest men, in point of learning and scholarship, *have been the most successful*, and that their elements of success have been quick apprehension, practical judgment, knowledge of human nature, and, above all, a disposition to consult the aggregate wisdom of the people, and to increase their stores of judgment by deigning to learn from every possible source of practical wisdom within their reach.

President Davis was not a man to consult, even in the smallest matter of detail, the wisdom of others, or to relax his purposes [illegible] instance of any consideration that might compromise him in respect of conceit or sensibility. About nothing connected with the new Government had the popular will been so clearly and emphatically expressed as the necessity of a reorganization of the Cabinet. Nobody expected these offices to be permanently filled by the provisional appointees. They were put there under an emergency; in some instances simply as compliments to certain States, and without the slightest expectation that they would be imposed on the country for seven long years. Had the Union continued, and Mr. Davis been elected to the Presidency, the selection of such a Cabinet of intellectual pigmies from the nation at large would have astounded the public. The two great branches of the Administration—the War and the Navy Departments—were in the hands of men who had neither the respect nor the confidence of the public. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War—had been seriously injured by a number of doubtful official acts, in the public estimation, which never held him higher than a smart, expeditious and affable official. Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, had, in the old Government, in which he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, been the butt of every naval officer in the country, for his ignorance, his *sang froid*, his slow and blundering manner, and the engrossment of his mind by provisions to provide gratifications for his social habits.

President Davis refused to concede anything to public sentiment with reference to the reorganization of his Cabinet; although it is to be remarked that the *demand for change was made not by a popular* clamor, which a wise ruler would have done right to disregard and to contemn, but by that quiet, conservative and educated sentiment which no magistrate in a republican Government had the right to disregard. Mr. Mallory was retained at the head of the navy; Mr. Benjamin was promoted to the Secretaryship of the State, and the only material change in the Cabinet was the introduction as Secretary of War of Gen. Randolph, of Virginia, a gentleman whose sterling personal worth made him acceptable to all parties, and promised at least some change for the better in the administration of a Government that had been eaten up by servility, and had illustrated nothing more than the imperious conceit of a single man."

A rebel book, indulging in this sort of free comment, is truly a curiosity, and will probably have quite as many Northern readers as Southern, in spite of its intense rebel spirit.

A Useful Book.

The New Custom-house Guide.—The sheets of this handsomely-printed volume—which in its typographical appearance reflects great credit upon the printers, Messrs. E. S. Westcott & Co.—have been laid before us. It is from the pen of Hamilton Bruce, Esq., Deputy Collector, in charge of the Warehouse Bureau; the same competent hand to which we were indebted for the *Warehouse Manual*, a work whose speedy success has demonstrated its usefulness to the public. A careful examination of the external and internal merits of the book, enable us to pronounce it an admirable and useful work; well calculated to answer all the purposes which the author had in his mind, when he prepared it for the scrutiny, use, and profit of his readers. Let us "begin at the beginning."

The volume opens with a finished and artistical engraving of the New Custom-house, which will afford to a stranger some idea of the extent and real grandeur of the structure; one among the first of the noble architectural creations of the Metropolis; although neither pencil nor graver can impart a conception of the *granitic* solidity of the original. This fine engraving is accompanied by a minute, yet clear and comprehensive description of the building, for which, the author modestly hints, he is "indebted to an architectural friend."

Next follows a "dedication" to the Collector of the port of New-York, Hon. Hiram Barney, in a few brief but very expressive words, to which nothing need be, or in fact could be added by way of improvement.

After the title-page, we have before us a succinct and modest preface, in which the general character of the work, and the purpose of the author in its preparation, are fully set forth.

There could be no more forcible evidence than is afforded by this book, of the author's perfect familiarity with all the laws and routine of the revenue and the customs, as well as the deep interest manifested in the successful government of the present Collector of the port, who fills an office, we may add, than which none is more important in its multifarious and complicated duties, which have seldom been discharged to more entire public acceptance than by Mr. Barney.

We can but glance at a few of the subjects treated of in the work under notice. There are perspicuously set forth the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels, extending from the acts of 1792 to the present date, and these are so arranged that a seafaring man, "anywhere and everywhere," need not err therein.

The commercial ports of entry of the entire commerce of the world are all alphabetically prepared, and we cannot help thinking that in its main features, the work will be as useful in the cities of London, Liverpool, Havre and St. Petersburgh as it will be in any port on this continent. There are also given, in full, the laws in reference to commercial intercourse with foreign nations, under treaty stipulations, with the United States; protection of American seamen, pilotage, etc., etc.

The law regulating the entry of goods, with that of exportation for debenture, is exhibited in a clear yet brief manner; and this, it may not be amiss to say, is a feature which has not heretofore appeared in print in any kindred work.

In a word, this book is the successful effort of a man of long and ripe experience to make plain what might otherwise seem complicated and intricate, and reflects credit alike upon his ability, industry and patience.

There are two additional features of the work, which claim mention before we close, and these are a most comprehensive and clearly arranged index and a full glossary of the commercial terms used in its pages, leaving nothing unexplained or to be desired in a work of its character. The well-known publishers, Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt, under whose auspices the volume is issued, *have shown an appreciation of its merits* which will be shared and seconded by the commercial and mercantile public.

The Case of Vallandigham.

HIS IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE DEMANDED.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 23.

The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State of Ohio.

"The undersigned citizens of Franklin County respectfully represent that the most sacred right of the citizen, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release."

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 23.

Gen. Burnside is known to have said that he had not asked for any instructions since his arrival here; that he had received none since he left Washington, and that the arrest and trial of Mr. Vallandigham was upon his own responsibility.

After the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, President Lincoln telegraphed to Gen. Burnside that he would sustain him in his efforts to support the Government.

A Sewing-machine which can only stitch, *but leaves the embroidery* to be wrought tediously by hand, is not the one for family use. Grover & Baker's machines, No. 495 Broadway, are the only ones which are perfect both for stitching and embroidery.

French China.
Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.
White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.
No. 480 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
[illegible] HICKOK, Jr., No. 436 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
EXTRACT OF THE
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.
A MOST EXQUISITE,
DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,
DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Round Hill Hotel and Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass.—One of the best Hotels and most delightful situations in the whole country. Those who wish hydropathic treatment can have the best in the medical department; while mere pleasure-seekers can enjoy good scenery, pure air, and romantic rambles to their heart's content.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Berenholz—Totten.—At Mount Kisco, on Wednesday May 6, by Rev. J. Y. Bates, Mr. J. W. Berenholz, of Amity, Orange County, N. Y., to Miss Kate N. Totten, of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y. No cards.

Waugh—Ufford.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, May 18, at the residence of H. G. Ufford, by Rev. D. S. Haskins, Mr. Ambrose F. Waugh, of Boston, to Miss Emeline A. Ufford, of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

Cook.—On Thursday, May 21, at 5¾ o'clock evening Martha Virginia Cook, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of John J. and Julia Anna Cook, aged 20 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday last.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;
Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Duncan.—On Friday, May 22, Mary, widow of the late Alexander Duncan, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, John Duncan, of Mississippi, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Payn Quackenbos, No. 201 West 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock.

Fullerton.—At the residence of W. Scharff, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, Helen Anita, second daughter of Helen M. and the late J. J. Fullerton, aged 18 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from the "House of Prayer," Newark, N. J.

Holland.—At her late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., on Friday evening, May 22, Ann, widow of the late John Holland, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Joseph, Edward, Foshay and Thomas Holland, and her son-in-law, Wm. Bradley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, May 25, at 11 o'clock. Cars of Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

King.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, Jacob M. King.

Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Church, on Monday, May 25, at 2½ o'clock.

Thorne.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 22, Edward H. Thorne, aged 39 years.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st. (Rev. Mr. Willets'), at 4 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Marlborough, Ulster County, for interment.

Weed.—On Saturday evening, May 23, Albert Weed, son of the late William H. Weed, in the 28th year of his age.

Further particulars in Monday's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 261—May 23, 1863.
68, 12, 33, 50, 62, 65, 42, 25, 38, 13, 63, 57.
Kentucky, Class 262—May 23, 1863.
77, 39, 70, 60, 19, 46, 34, 59, 27, 50, 40, 63, 57, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO.
106 BOWERY NEAR GRAND ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.
NEW-YORK

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

New-York Navy-Yard, April 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 153 Bleecker-st.
AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S has stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 498 Broadway.

SPRING. I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S,
No. 32 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, (Whitsunday.) Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The first Quarterly Collection toward the extinguishment of the debt on the lots will be made at this service. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 3½ o'clock P. M. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, Rector.

French Episcopal Church—"Du St. Esprit"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, May 24, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. John Cotton, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up after the evening sermon in aid of the Sunday School attached to this Church.

Athenæum.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Death-bed Vision of Shiloah*, being the first of a course of morning sermons on Christ in the Old Testament. At 7½ P. M., *Home at Nazareth, and how the child Jesus was brought up.* Sunday School at 2 P. M.; Singing at 3 o'clock.

Spiritual Meetings of the Congregation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. *Circle on Wednesday Evening at 7½. Admission to Circle, 25 cents.*

Rev. E. Peters, Williamsburgh Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., gives on SUNDAY EVENING the third sermon on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War on the Interests of Religion.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Sunday School—always an interesting occasion.

Five Points House of Industry—No. 155 Worth st. The usual "Children's Service" SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and encourage the poor children by your countenance and words. Two hundred children will sing for you. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., to the Five Points.

Rev. Henry Kimball will preach in the Home Chapel Presbyterian Church, No. 730 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Sabbath morning subject—*The First Voice from the Cross—The Cry of the Forsaken.* Evening subject—*Job, the Hero of Patience.*

Rev. Isaac Wescott, Pastor, will commence on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a series of lectures to young men. Subject to-morrow evening—*Mental Culture—Its Means and Importance.* Service to commence at 7½. Seats provided for strangers.

Rev. James B. Dunn, of the Central Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st. In the afternoon the Sunday-School will celebrate their Anniversary. Several addresses may be expected.

Behold, He Cometh with Clouds! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 1 3 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who was called a false prophet some years since, for predicting the present war.

Notice.—St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emanuel Church—Carroll Park, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. Greenleaf, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

Rev. Alfred Cookman, late of the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome given to strangers.

All Saints' Church, Henry-street.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, the new Rector, will preach his first sermon in this Church THIS MORNING. All friendly to the services of the Episcopal Church are invited.

Harlem Congregational Church.—The First Anniversary sermon will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. S. Bourne, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching also at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

Market-Street Church Chapel.—Rev. C. D. Murray will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel, on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual service will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

Thirty-Fourth-St. Reformed Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker. Subject of evening discourse: *The Superiority of Joseph.*

Memorial Church—Hammond-street, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. J. H. Flagg, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach SUNDAY (Whit Sunday) EVENING. Services, 10½, 3½ and a quarter to 8 o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. N. Cyr, of Montreal, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts. The pastor of the church, Rev. M. Fivaz, will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. Junkin's Lecture on Prophecy.—The tenth of the course will be delivered in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

The Fifteenth-St. Presbyterian Church, between Irving-place and 3d-av. (Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., Pastor,) will be open on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the ensuing year.

Rev. Thomas Carter will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

At No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, the Duane-st. M. E. Church now holds divine service. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. Parker. Seats all free.

The Flag and the Cross.—Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., will preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church. Subject—*Honoring all men.* A general invitation is extended.

John-St. M. E. Church—Rev. J. M. Carroll, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½; prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

Thirty-Seventh-St. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Dr. Crane, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Durbin, and at 7½ by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 24th-st. Rev. Dr. Krebs will preach, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Whitehead at 3½ P. M. Families residing in the vicinity not connected with other churches are cordially invited.

Rev. Newton Heston, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject—third Sermon on *The Gospel of Christ the only Hope of the World.*

St. Ann's Free Church—18th-st., near 5th-av. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock—the afternoon for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. Dr. Eagan in the afternoon and evening.

Notice.—Large Hall, 8th-av., corner of 33d-st., Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister.—Regular services 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening—*Neglected Pulpit Themes, No. 2.* Come and hear. Seats free.

Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours, by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Samuel Bowden.

Preaching in the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. Weston. All seats free.

Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, No. 466 Broadway—Rev. C. C. Goss, Pastor. Subject SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Rewards of Labor*—the second of a series. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

The New-York Institution for the Blind.—Rev. G. E. Thrall, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, May 24, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

Methodist Protestant Church—Attorney-st. Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services also at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. J. T. Duryea will preach, next SUNDAY MORNING, in the church in 40th-st., west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. Van Nest, in the AFTERNOON. Services begin at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., west of 8th-av.—The Choir of the Church, assisted by eminent talent, will give a Concert on THURSDAY EVENING next.

George Storrs, Editor Bible Examiner, will preach SUNDAY, in the Hall northwest corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., at the usual hours, 10½ and 3½. All lovers of Bible truth cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Thomas Carter will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, May 24, in the Morning, Afternoon, and 7½ o'clock in the Evening.

Church of the Transfiguration—29th-st., east of 5th-av. Rev. James Pottle Smith will be ordained to the Priesthood on TUESDAY, May 26. Service commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

At the Broadway Tabernacle—on SABBATH EVENING, May 24, Dr. Thompson will preach upon our Christian work for the army, as suggested by personal observation. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Bleecker-Street Universalist Church.—Rev. Moses Ballou preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider some popular religious inconsistencies.

Forsyth-Street M. E. Church—Rev. J. W. Horne, MORNING; Rev. John Frazer, EVENING.

UNION.

Loyal League of Union Citizens, New-York, May 23, 1863.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 27TH OF MAY, 1863.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, comprising detachments of Returned Volunteers, Veterans of 1812, Invited Guests and Deputations from other States, will leave the City by Hudson River Railroad, for Albany, from 30th-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M.

2. Deputations and Guests from the River Counties will join the party by taking the Morning Boat at the several landings or the cars at the Stations.

3. Leave Albany by special train of the Central Railroad, on Tuesday Evening or Wednesday Morning.

4. Excursion Tickets to be arranged with Boats and Railroads, as far as practicable.

5. Members of the League and other citizens who do not take the morning train of the 26th, will reach Utica in season by the afternoon train of that day.

6. A Special Committee of Arrangements at Utica will perfect the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting, and the proceedings consequent thereon.

7. It is recommended that in the several Counties of the State, the loyal people will form committees and organize bodies, especially comprising the returned volunteers, to participate in this movement; and, whenever it be practicable for loyal women to unite in this demonstration of patriotism, it is earnestly hoped that every encouragement will be given to induce their presence and coöperation.

AT UTICA.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been invited to take part in the proceedings.

8. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst. PROCESSIONS of returned volunteers, citizens, deputations, guests and visitors, will be formed, under the direction of a Marshal, to be selected by the Committee of the citizens of Utica. On arrival at the places selected for public addresses, a presiding officer and assistants will be nominated for each stand, of whom one or more will be taken from each county and each volunteer regiment represented. Appropriate music, by bands and glee singers, will enliven the exercises, which will be continued till 4 o'clock P. M.

9. At 4 o'clock a recess will be taken for refreshments, and a procession formed from the several stands to the grounds selected for a Barbecue, which will be provided under the direction of the Utica Committee. It will comprise an ample collation, with tea and coffee, but without spirituous liquors, for deputations from Leagues and Regiments, families, visitors and citizens in attendance on the public exercises.

10. At 7 o'clock public Addresses will be continued from the balconies of the hotels or the platforms, interspersed with music, and the stands will be brilliantly illuminated by torches and Calcium lights.

11. Reporters will be present to take notes of the loyal addresses delivered on an occasion of so much interest.

12. The Committee are induced to hope that the Express Companies, whose stations are on the central line of travel, will unite in this movement and give additional facilities to the Processions.

13. The deputations from the City of New-York and the Eastern Counties will leave Utica on their return on Thursday morning.

14. Further details of the arrangements will be announced from time to time, together with the names of the distinguished speakers who have consented to address the assemblage.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
F. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At a meeting held at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, 23d inst., of Delegates to the Convention of the Loyal National League, to be held at Utica on the 27th inst., it was resolved, that the New-York Delegation meet at Utica on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. The place of meeting will be advertised at the depot in Utica. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
Alex. McLeod, Secretary.

MILITARY.

Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will assemble, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY MORNING, 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of accepting an invitation to go on an excursion to Utica, to attend a Mass Meeting of Veterans, on WEDNESDAY, with instant, free of expense to and from. By order of
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
A. DALLEY, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.
N. B.—Veterans of adjoining counties are invited to meet with us.

The Members of Company D, Ninth New-York Volunteers, are hereby ordered to assemble in uniform at the Arsenal, corner of Elm and White sts., at 11 A. M., MONDAY, the 25th inst., for muster out.
A. P. WEBSTER, Captain Company.
Jas. Fitzgerald, First Sergeant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S
BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC.
Ballad, "KISS ME GOOD-NIGHT, MOTHER," By J. R. Thomas; price 30 cents. Galops, "ALLEZ-TOUJOURS," and "BRIDE OF THE WIND," by Fred. B. Helmsmuller; price 30 cents each. Mazurka, "LOU LOU," by Robert Heller; price 40 cents.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 BROADWAY.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why Western and Southern people are more liable than others to have diseased livers, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Those Exquisite Books! with fine steel engravings.—For particulars inquire at the Office of Publication, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York. *CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the* shortest route from Wall-st. to the City cars. Catalogues gratis; by mail (in close envelope,) three cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS in the world, will be on Exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING.
See FULLER ADVERTISEMENT, under the head of "Amusements."

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF SWELLED JOINTS, L. Y. D. S.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body, Gives Tone to the Nerves, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Channel, Joint and Limb.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 109 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 222 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1849. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS,
SUMMER HOUSES, SETTEES,
LIONS, DOGS, DEER.
And other ornaments suitable for embellishing
GARDENS, VILLAS, LAWNS,
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.
At JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.'S,
Manufacturers,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
N. B.—Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... May 23, 1863.

U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	107½	Erie Railway	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	107½	do.	[illegible]
Treas. 7 3-10 ₽ c. Notes Oct. & Ap.	[illegible]	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
U. S. 5s, '65	[illegible]	Hudson R. R.	[illegible]
N. Y. State 6s, '73	[illegible]	Harlem R.	[illegible]
Ohio St. 6s, '86	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
Ill. Can. Bds. War L.	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
Tenn. State 6s, '90	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	M. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 6s	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 2d M.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
Har. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. R.	[illegible]
Mich. So. S. Fd.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 1st M.	107	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
Lack. & W. Bs.	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]
Gal. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	Alt. & T. Haute R.	[illegible]
Mil. & Mo. L. G.	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
Bank of New-York	110	Chi. & Alt. R.	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]		
Bank of State of N. Y.	[illegible]		
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]		
Ocean Bank	[illegible]		
Am. Exc. Bank	[illegible]		
Chatham Bank	[illegible]		
Amer. Gold	148¾		
Canton Co.	[illegible]		
Del. & Hud. C. Co.	[illegible]		
Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]		
Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]		
Quicksilv. M. Co.	[illegible]		
Cen. Am. T. Co.	[illegible]		
Bucks Co. Land	[illegible]		
Nic. Tran. Co.	[illegible]		
Amer. Coal Co.	[illegible]		
N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]		
Mich. & Mo. R.	[illegible]		

Erie R. thirds, '83	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie R. fifths, '88	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & E. ists	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	[illegible]
Hud. R. firsts, '69	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. ext.	[illegible]
Hud. R. thirds, '75	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '73	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. ists	[illegible]
M. C. New ists, '82	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. ists	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. seconds	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. seconds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₽ ct.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. ists	[illegible]
Illinois Central, '75	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	[illegible]	Mich. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	[illegible]
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107¾	Harlem R.	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107¾	do.	[illegible]
Treas. 7 3-10 ₽ c. Notes Oct. & April	107	Har. R. Pref.	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1 y. C.	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
No. State 6s	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
C. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. S.	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	[illegible]
Mil. & N. M. Bs.	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 3d S. F.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitt. R.	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
Canton Com.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1¾	Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
Cen. Am. Tran. Co.	[illegible]	Alton & T. H. Pr.	[illegible]
Quicksilv. M. Co.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	Alton & T. H.	[illegible]
Erie Railway	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]		
Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]		
P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	Harlem R.	113
Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Cum. Coal Prf.	[illegible]	Harlem R. Prf.	[illegible]
Canton Co.	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
Bucks Co. Land	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. S.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. Scr.	[illegible]
Erie Railway	[illegible]	Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
Hudson R. R.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
Alt. & Ter. H. P.	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
Cum. Coal	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
P. Mail St. Co.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
Erie R.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
Hudson R. R.	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	[illegible]
Harlem R.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
		Quicks. M. Co.	[illegible]

SATURDAY, May 23—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was quite steady to-day, at 148½@149 ₽ cent. Exchange on London, 164 ₽ cent. The rates for Money loaned, at call, to the Stock Brokers are 6@7 ₽ cent. There was little complaint to-day of the want of ease in the supply, though the employment of Money for account of speculators on the Stock Exchange is active. The Treasury disbursed yesterday and to-day about two and a half millions in excess of its receipts. The payments into the Treasury to-day for account of subscriptions to the New Loan of 1862 amount to $2,000,000, of which $1,600,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and the remainder on subscriptions at the Treasury direct.

The Stock Market moved somewhat irregularly, through the forenoon, but at the Second Board and after, the general temper was firm and prices in advance of Friday afternoon, on nearly all descriptions, by 1@2 ₽ cent. The closing dealings show the following rates, as compared with last night. Harlem and Illinois Central shares were especially buoyant, and Erie old Stock in active demand:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	148⅞	148⅝	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	107¾	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Guarant'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	114	114¾
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miss. & Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	[illegible]	American Exchange	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Chatham	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Atlantic	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Imp. and Traders'	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Mechanics' and Merchants'	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. int. '83	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. ists	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. ists	[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers.

The Thirty-first regiment New-York Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday via Camden and Amboy line from Philadelphia. The regiment numbers 312 men. The original number was enlisted principally in this City, although two or three of the companies were from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. The regiment was organized by Col. C. E. Pratt, and by him led into action at the first Bull Run battle. Upon the promotion of Col. Pratt to be Brigadier-General, the command of the regiment was given to Col. Jones. During the early part of the Peninsular Campaign it was in Gen. Franklin's brigade, and distinguished itself at the battle of West Point. It was subsequently engaged at the battle of Gaines' Mill and other battles on the Peninsula and before Washington, and more recently made itself conspicuous in the storming of Fredericksburgh Heights by Sedgwick's division. On their arrival here they were marched to the Park Barracks, where they stacked arms and remained till about 4 P. M. At that time Co. A, Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G., entered the Park for the purpose of escorting the Thirty-first up Broadway. After the parade the men returned to the barracks, and partook of a dinner prepared by Mr. Wood, of the Astor-house, whose experience in that speciality has secured him an enviable reputation. The following is a list of the field-officers of the regiment:—Colonel, Frank Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, L. Newman; Major, Robert Daniels, (dead;) Adjutant, Charles C. Haight; Surgeon, Lewis Desindelle; Assistant Surgeons, John U. Sappes and —— Frey; Chaplain, F. McAtee.

Arrival of Troops from North Carolina.

Five hundred of the Third New-York artillery regiment arrived in this City from Newbern, N. C., yesterday, on board the transports *Thomas Collyer* and *Ellen S. Terry*. They will remain for a short time at the Park barracks.

Other Regiments to Arrive.

In the course of the next two weeks seven regiments will arrive in this City from the seat of war. The Sixth and Thirty-sixth New-York regiments are expected to be here early next week.

Naval.

THE LAST BATCH OF IRON-CLADS TO BE ALTERED.

The plans of the last batch of iron-clads contracted for are to be changed. No sooner had the specifications been given out, and the work begun, than orders were received to alter some important portions of the vessels. The nature of these alterations is not to be printed; they will not, however, cause any delay.

On Friday the first keel of the new fleet was laid by Capt. Parish, at the Union Works, East Brooklyn. Nearly all the iron required for the ship is already in the yard, and the *Neubuc*, which is the name of the ship contracted for by the Captain, will be rapidly built.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL VISITS THE FRIGATE SABINE.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces on this station paid an official visit on Friday to the United States frigate *Sabine*, and was entertained by Commodore Ringgold for some time. On leaving, an Admiral's salute was fired for him, which was soon after returned by his flagship, the frigate *Guerriere*. It is understood that the latter vessel will leave this harbor in a few days for some other port on the seaboard. While the Admiral was at the Navy-yard he evinced considerable curiosity in looking at the *Roanoke*, which had steam up at the wharf.

RETURN OF THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER GALENA TO PHILADELPHIA.

The United States iron-clad steamer *Galena* arrived at Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday, having come home for repairs. The *Galena* is one of our masted iron-clad vessels, and was the first, after the *Monitor*, put under fire. She is 738 tons burden, carries 6 guns, and was recently attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Lee. Her officers are as follows: Lieutenant-Commander, Leonard Paulding; Acting Lieutenant, James Parker; Assistant Surgeon, E. E. Van Gieson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. Henry Sellman; Acting Masters, Isaac D. Seyburn and Edmund Kemble; Acting Master's Mates, Andrew McCleary, John H. Jenks and Edwin A. Gellndo; Engineers: Acting First Assistant, James G. Young; Acting Second Assistants, Benjamin F. Beckett and A. S. Chipman; Acting Third Assistants, Thomas Millholland, William Deaver and Charles W. Kenyon; Boatswain, James H. Polly; Gunner, William Hardison.

LAUNCH OF THE U. S. STEAMER PONTOOSAC.

The gunboat *Pontoosac* was successfully launched, on Thursday last, at the yard of Capt. Lawrence, Portland, Maine. She went off so smoothly that some of the workmen were taken unawares, and came near being caught in the timbers. She had to be entirely repacked after the attempt on Tuesday, but the cause of the failure to get her off was not ascertained. She is larger than the *Agawam*, and will be ready for action nearly as soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The result of the trial of the *Roanoke's* engines is said to have shown that no new shaft will be required.

Chief Engineer De Luce, of Boston, is to be the new Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, vice Mr. Garvin removed.

Miss Dickinson in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity Friday, with a brilliant audience, assembled to hear Miss Anna E. Dickinson speak on the subject, "How God is Teaching the Nation." The orator was introduced by T. Tilton, and was received with loud applause. God is teaching the nation, she said, that it is fighting the battle of Liberty—not of the Union of Frank Pierce and James Buchanan, but for "Liberty throughout the land to all the people thereof." (Applause.) The founders of the Republic, in framing the Constitution, meant Liberty. The very spirit of the instrument was progressive. But how has this spirit been violated? By warring against weak nations and helpless Indians, by passing a Fugitive Slave law, by winking at the African Slave-trade, by *suppressing free speech and a free Press*, by shutting out free labor from the Territories, by persecuting every person who has dared to open his lips against the slave power. More than this has been done, and the nation at last unable to bear it, stood up in its dignity and said, "We will have no more of this." Then in 1860, President Lincoln was elected, and because he represented a party that was opposed to the continuance of these evils, the South rebelled and went out of the Union. Her peculiar institution could not coexist with Liberty, and Liberty was in the Union. This war, then, is a war for the preservation of the national unity. The South had, so far, succeeded, because it had been terribly in earnest; because no means had been left unemployed to accomplish its ends; because the North had been endeavoring to conciliate by a mistaken and hurtful clemency; because it basely submitted to the retention of a man in office, who is greater than the power on the throne, and who wields his influence deleteriously to betray the nation and has proven recreant to his party. (Applause.) because it has had men like the General out West, who, in speaking of the President's proclamation, said he would cast it back into his face; or else like that General in the Southeast, who said that, rather than have the black man enrolled for the defense of the country, he would see the North beaten and destroyed; or else represented by a man who, with too dull a brain for planning battles, will not take the counsel of skillful officers who are able and willing to adopt active measures. Gen. Halleck was that man. (Applause, repeated and long.) And yet others who would have done nothing but lead our armies to battle and to victory, have been taken from the army to the detriment of the interests of the country. But there are a set of men in the North here who denied and repudiated the most splendid generalship and the most gallant fighting that this war has seen. When the splendid fighting at Chancellorsville startled the whole Northern heart by the brilliant strategy of the man who commanded there—it was said here, "O, for one hour of the skill and courage of McClellan! (laughter;) for the indomitable skill and courage of McClellan." I suppose it means his skill and courage as shown before the wooden guns at Manassas, (laughter and applause,) or when he was held for six weeks in front of Yorktown by eight thousand men—a General who leaves his men only in retreats, and who is always in advance in disaster, instead of leading them on to splendid victories; (applause;) a man who, at the head of our lines, would have left nothing but a broken and shattered mass, with the stars and stripes trodden under foot. Reading the record of that contest, the heroic courage, the superhuman power displayed, the day so crowded with glorious deeds that the page of romance and chivalry pales beside it, we can thank God for a brain great enough to plan that battle—and the plan was perfect—clear enough when one whole wing failed him, and the plan was destroyed to check a frightful disaster, and, with shot and shell falling thick and fast, to alter his order, making it stronger than before. I say we may thank God for the privilege of recording that we had the man Hooker to command us. [Applause, deafening and long continued.]

There are but two parties in the country to-day—patriots and traitors. The party called Copperheads are in favor of peace—peace on the old footing—but that can never be obtained. Copperhead assemblages should be broken up, even though it be done at the point of the bayonet. [Applause.]

To-day, out of the din and smoke of the conflict, through anguish and misery unutterable, the nation has been brought to feel sympathy for the right, and reverence for justice. If black men are given a chance to save themselves, they will save us. Let these men earn their liberty, and they will secure everlastingly the liberty of the nation. [Applause.]

We are fighting for Freedom. It is glorious to suffer and to die in such a cause. We have had Winthrop, young and brave, filled with a sweet, manly love, his life given away; Ellsworth, young and brave, flashing out for a moment, then falling, the flag twisted about him and drenched with his blood. Baker, precipitating his depleted lines against Ball's Bluff, leaving a monument to all coming time for fame and honor. South Carolina, sacred with Mitchell's dying face looking out from it. [Applause.] Men falling thick in the dust at Antietam; Berry rushing forward at Chancellorsville; two hundred thousand others as brave, as strong, as earnest, yet unrecorded, offered up. This long line passes in solemn array, lifting up its voice to God, and cries out, "Avenge, avenge, avenge us, O Lord, Lord!" and, dropping his hand on you, he waits for your answer. Men of the North, your weak regret is wasted; arise, and pay to Freedom and to them the debt, by following where they led the way. [Great applause.]

After Miss Dickinson had concluded, loud calls were made for Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who was on the platform; but he declined speaking, excusing himself on the ground that it was the part of courtesy always to permit a woman to have the last word.

The Women's National Loyal League.

The above association held a meeting on Friday afternoon at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, Mrs. Cady Stanton presiding. The City Loyal League, numbering 500 women, was represented by its Secretary. The City Loyal League is an organization for giving assistance to soldiers, whereas the National Loyal League work more particularly for the dissemination of information giving the real purposes and objects of the war. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting took a vote sustaining the action of the authorities in the case of Vallandigham, and also expressing a desire that "all the sympathizers with and abettors of the South might share the same fate with their dastard predecessor." The meeting then adjourned, to convene at some future time.

A Large Fire in Pearl-Street.

A CHAIR FACTORY DESTROYED—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—ONE MAN FATALLY BURNED.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the large five-story brick building located at the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets—the front on Pearl. The premises where the fire originated were occupied by Messrs. Sawin & Osgood as a chair manufactory. This building was known as No. 360 Pearl-street. It is a total wreck, nothing but the bare walls having been left. The basement was occupied by Messrs. Appleby & Sons, of No. 133 Water-street, as a storehouse for snuff. They had a large amount of that article on store, and it is believed that the most of it was so much injured by water as to be rendered worthless. The Messrs. Appleby were insured for $30,000 in City Companies.

Sawin & Osgood's loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. They are insured for $6,000 in the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The third floor of No. 360 was occupied as a storehouse for flour. There were about 500 barrels there at the time, the most of which was destroyed by fire and water.

No. 358 Pearl-street was occupied on the first floor by Anderson & Pierce, dealers in paints and chemicals. Their loss is extensive, mostly by water. They are insured for $5,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

James Reeser, book and job printer, occupied the second, third and fifth floors. His stock and fixtures were entirely destroyed. The amount of damage could not be ascertained. He is insured in the Relief, Lenox, Market and Greenwich Insurance Companies for $6,000.

E. Ellis & Co., bookbinders, occupied the fourth floor of this building. Their stock and machinery will be a total loss. They are insured for $600. The occupants of No. 366 sustained much damage, mostly by water. The same was the case with those who occupied the premises No. 362, on the other side of the building, where the fire originated.

The burned buildings were owned by Mr. Robert Morris. The damage to them is variously estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000. Mr. Morris was fully insured in City Companies.

The fire originated, as we have said, in the chair factory on the fifth floor, and was occasioned by one of the workmen trying to fill a lighted lamp from a can of fluid or camphene. Both the lamp and can exploded in his hands, and he was set on fire. One other man only was at work in the room with him at the time, and when the victim perceived that his clothes were in flames, he earnestly begged Lawson Smith, his fellow-laborer, to aid him in extinguishing them. Smith, however, was frightened, and ran down stairs. The man made efforts to get off his clothes, but in vain. Then enveloped in fire as he was, he ran down four flights of stairs and out on the sidewalk, where three or four caught him and stripped him of his raiment. A large portion of his skin was taken off with it. He was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. His name is John Fox, a native of this City, aged 19 years, and resided at No. 90 West Washington-place.

Central Park.

EQUESTRIANISM—RIDING WITH LADIES.

Gentlemen riding with ladies on thoroughfares where many vehicles will be met, should ride on the left side of the lady, to prevent her skirts from being caught in the wheels. At other times it is well to consult the lady's preference as to which side they should ride. There is no rule to be prescribed on this point, though the advantages of riding on the left side are stated in Bradbury's *Hints to Horse-keepers* to be as follows:

"The gentleman has his right hand nearest to the lady to render her assistance if required. On the left side, the bridle-hand, which is comparatively inefficient, is the only one the gentleman can conveniently use. Any disarrangement or entanglement of the lady's skirt can be corrected by the gentleman, and if it cannot be corrected, is less liable to be observed by passers-by.

If the lady's saddle should turn, or any accident render it necessary to lift the lady from the saddle, the left side is always preferable. Conversation is much more easily carried on, as the lady can, with less exertion, turn her face toward the gentleman.

The left side being the one on which all carriages pass, the gentleman rides between them and the lady's horse. When about to pass a vehicle, the gentleman may ride slightly forward, to be more sure not to press the lady's feet in turning out, and to be in a better position to assist in case of accident."

Pardon of Albert Horn, the Slave-trader.

United States Marshal Murray on Friday received from Washington the official paper containing a full and unconditional pardon of Albert Horn, who was convicted at the last October term of the United States District Court of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade. The reasons assigned by the President for the pardon are that it has been recommended by several respectable physicians, who certify that Horn is suffering from disease of the lungs and liver which are much aggravated by his confinement. Many other respectable New-Yorkers have also urged his pardon, among whom are the United States Marshal, Peter V. King, Simeon Draper and others. Horn was sentenced to five years' confinement, and since his conviction has been kept in the county jail in Ludlow-street. When Marshal Murray took up the President's pardon to him yesterday morning he was much affected, and wept freely. His wife, who was also present, was completely overcome with joy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Union Home School Society.—The second annual meeting of the Union Home School Society was held at the Home, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, on Friday, at 3 P. M. The following officers were duly elected for the present year: Mrs. Deake Mills, President; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Edward Winslow, Secretary; Mrs. Olive M. Devoe, Treasurer. This School was organized May 21, 1861, since which time 122 children of Volunteers have been received and provided for by the charity of our citizens. The average number of children in the Home has been sixty since the first organization. The Managers failed to participate in the appropriation made by the last Legislature for Asylums in the City of New-York, the Attorney-General deciding that they were not entitled to receive such relief, the Charter title not giving the Society the word "Asylum," which by the bill was required. An application was made to the Common Council of this City for a donation, but failed to pass both Boards, and the Managers are thus left without funds to enable them to receive the many children daily applying for admission. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the expenses of the Home have been, since its organization, to Jan. 21, 1863, a period of seventeen months, $10,161 20, an average monthly of $60 or about $60 for each child, including food and all expenses, clothing, &c., for the whole time.

Postponement of an Address.—Mr. E. J. Loomis, who was to speak on the "Causes and Results of the Rebellion," at Irving Hall, last evening, decided to postpone the address till some future time, in consequence of the meeting not having been sufficiently advertised by reason of failure of full audience.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to May 23, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 16	169	53	222
Admitted to May 23	53	19	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	7	43
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	141	53	234

Males, 194; females, 40.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Adriatic Accident.—The injuries to Mr. Ira Buckman, of the Custom-house, and formerly Superintendent of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, are not likely to prove fatal. On Saturday his right arm, which had suffered a compound fracture, was amputated, and he was otherwise very low, but since that he has rallied considerably, and is now believed to be out of danger.

A Union Demonstration.—Preparations are making for a grand Union demonstration in Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) in which all political belongings will participate. The object is to make it a decided expression of the views and sentiments of the people at large on the condition and progress of the war, the draft, and to give direction to the political campaign of next Fall. The demonstration is to be of a character strictly anti-partisan.

The Navy-Yard.—Mr. Gilbert Rhodes received the appointment of Master Blacksmith at the Navy-yard on Thursday. He takes the place of Mr. Jacob S. Wortman, who was removed. Mr. Rhodes was formerly employed as foreman in the Continental Iron Works, and superintended the construction of the iron-clads in that establishment.

The Nuisance Case.—Louis Marx and Gottlieb Kaiser, convicted of misdemeanor in maintaining a bone-boiling establishment, were sentenced in the Court of Sessions on Friday to six months imprisonment and $50 fine each. The sentence to imprisonment was, however, suspended on condition that the fine be paid and the nuisance abated.

Brooklyn City Court.—The calendar for this Court for Monday the 25th inst., embraces two causes, namely, Nos. 2 and 20.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Rexstrew vs. Henry T. Rexstrew.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Plaintiff to have custody of child.

Sherman vs. Postley.—Each party to have three days' additional time to examine witnesses, plaintiff to produce witnesses who have not been cross-examined, for the purpose of cross-examination. No costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Monell and White.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Order affirmed. The writ of *ne exeat*, as a provisional remedy in a civil action, is abolished by the Code. (Fuller vs. Emeric, 2 Sandf., 626, recommended and approved.) Opinion by Bosworth.

Amory vs. Amory.—Appeal dismissed. It was taken in time. Opinion by Moncrief.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Patten vs. Stitt et al.—Motion for injunction denied, and the temporary injunction discharged. The undertaking not to be sued until after judgment at Special Term. Ten dollars costs of the motion to be costs in the cause, and abide the event.

Bartell vs. Gordon.—The writ of *ne exeat*, as a provisional remedy in a civil action, is abolished by the code. (See General Term opinion, in Johnston vs. Johnston.) Motion to discharge the writ granted. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

—The Syracuse *Courier* states, upon authority which it deems unquestionable, that the abduction of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham has caused the insanity of his wife.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	May 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A Farm of 30 acres, within 16 miles of the City Hall; fine healthy location, ¾ of mile from West Mount Vernon Depot, Harlem Railroad; 2¼ miles east of Yonkers; good two-story house, 10 rooms, barn and outhouses, all in perfect order; fine orchard, fruit and shade trees in abundance; plenty of muck for manure; fine spring stream through the place; most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to P. B. AMORY, No. 106 Water-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN STROUDSBURGH, MONROE COUNTY, PENN.—180 acres, 15 in wood, balance under high state of cultivation; two good dwellings, 30x40; good barns, carriage houses and other outhouses in good order; great quantity and variety of fruit; Pocono Creek runs through the farm; valuable water power; possession at once; price $20,000. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE from South Orange depot, a farm of 23 acres, suitable for a country residence; high ground, healthful locality; fine pond of spring water, and two small cottages. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y. —253 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.—TWO COMMODIOUS Houses for the accommodation of one family each; three or four stories, at moderate rent, between 20th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address P., No. 78 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT IN ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME store, with counters and shelving; has hitherto been a first-class dry goods store and is the best stand in the place. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ÆOLIAN LAMP MANUFACTORY, NO. 509 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and for KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 120 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.

BREWERY AT HARLEM.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The owners of property on the 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the new petition for the widening and improving of the same, (in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1863,) is now at the office of JOHN McGLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., ready for their signatures.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
47 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 80 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $[illegible].

Of these lots 6,832 feet front on a spacious canal, 80 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1863.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT. VALUABLE BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 5TH-AV. CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

10 lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and 80th-st.

8 Central Park lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 90th-st.

3 lots on Park-av., near 88th-st.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. [illegible] Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 10 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., 150 feet west of Union-square, 25 feet front, three story extension house, belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, Nos. [illegible] West 16th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high-stoop brick residence, near 6th-av. Hotel, in good order; all modern improvements; will be sold low, and possession given July 1. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE THREE-STORY frame house No. 57 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn Heights. Price $4,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 HENRY-st., New-York. Apply to

J. R. SKIDMORE, No. 14 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the subscriber, known as Green Bank, situate near West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. The house commands a fine view of Flushing Bay and the Sound for several miles, is large and commodious, in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. A piazza 12 feet wide extends around three of its sides. The stables, carriage-house, cow and poultry houses, barns and sheds, afford ample accommodations. A porter's lodge with five rooms is at the entrance gate. The garden, green-house and grounds are stocked with the most approved flowers and fruits. For healthfulness, beauty of situation, arrangement of the grounds and elegance of the trees and evergreens, few places can excel it.

The property covers about 22 acres of upland and salt meadow. It is within easy and ready communication of the City by three lines of railroad and two of steamboat from Harlem. Possession given immediately. For cards to inspect the premises, and further information, apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 40 William-st.

JOSEPH WALKER, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with about 12 acres of land, situated on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; the Coney Island Railroad cars pass the house at short intervals; the house is elegantly built under the direct superintendence of the late owner, Walter Kelsey; the grounds are well laid out, and planted with the choicest fruit trees, all bearing in a remarkable manner. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and two-thirds or less of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further information apply to the undersigned executors,

CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st., Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON River, four miles from the City of Poughkeepsie, a cottage, containing parlor, sitting room, five lodging rooms, kitchen, wash room, and good cellar with cement floor; well and cistern within the house; lot is 100x110 feet, well fruited; barn, with stables and room for carriage; view of river, railroad, etc. Premises in good repair. For terms apply to T. QUICK, on the premises.

MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of

DEWITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT GRASSY Point Landing, North Haverstraw, on the Hudson—a small cottage house, store, coal-yard and shed, with scales, 1,000 tons coal can be sold. Bulkhead 200 feet front, 300 feet deep, for coal or lumber yard. Also, opposite, a frame and brick house, 22x30; lot 20x115; one hour from City. Will exchange for a vessel, City or Harlem property. Price, $7,500. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—13½ acres, one mile from depot; commodious house and out-buildings, great abundance of shade, fruit and shrubbery; garden made; land worked; furniture for sale, if desired; will be sold at a sacrifice. Price $13,000. Address Box No. 39 Flushing Post-office, or call on S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND.—THE COUNTRY place belonging to J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¾ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.

GEORGE BARRELL.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, a good house and outbuildings, about one mile from the depot, with 20 acres or more of land attached; the house is well situated, and finely shaded; there is an abundance of fruit; price $6,000; rent $450. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, at Westport, containing 70 acres. The buildings and grounds are in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold, if desired, with the place. Apply to No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, and near from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages; also, one furnished house, facing the river. Photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 3 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $350.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $350.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU STREET, 150 feet by 25, also, second, fourth and fifth floors offices in No. 13 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 209 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

BRAIDED ROBES, MOZAMBIQUES, FOULARDS, JACONETS, BAREGES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, Of every kind, for Summer wear.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS, CREPES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, &c., &c., For Mourning and part Mourning. Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND PARASOLS. A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SUMMER.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. NEWEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES FOR SUMMER.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHECK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS! Several large lots, received from Auction, will be Retailed at LESS than the cost of Importing. ALSO—SILK MANTILLAS REDUCED. The most Fashionable and Attractive Goods ever offered at Retail.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

And also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S, MONDAY, 25th inst., OPENING OF NEW GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Double width, at 38c., worth 60c. NEW ORGANDIES. LEGRAIN'S, No. 759 Broadway, Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

AT UNION ADAMS', NO. 637 BROADWAY. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS.

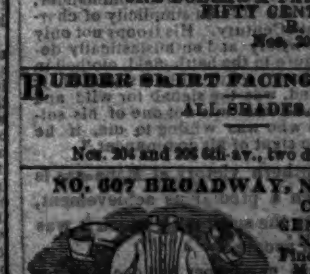
FINE DRESS SHIRTS, UNRIVALED IN MANUFACTURE, FITTING AND MATERIAL, AT UNION ADAMS', NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS. THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT! THE BEST STYLES! THE LOWEST PRICES!!! HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. [illegible], corner [illegible]. DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

JOB LOT. 100 dozen GENTS' SMALL SIZES GENTS' KID GLOVES, MODE KID GLOVES, VERY DESIRABLE SHADES, SPLENDID QUALITY, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, FIFTY CENTS UNDER PRICE. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS, ALL SHADES. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. C. W. FRENCH. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.



Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER. Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit. C. W. FRENCH, No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' under-garments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 860 Broadway, near 18th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 85c.; worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and under-garments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 866 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies and children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 661 Broadway, 661, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at bargains; old Hats repaired; white Bonnets, very handsome. Cut this out.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

MAY 1863

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $[illegible] First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.
The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE. BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE. The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted to at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
WM. S. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1863.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HORACE MANUEL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee. CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 1, both inclusive. By order. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive. H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, part of $300,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1883. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For terms apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th of May and reopened on the 1st of June. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

May 19, 1863.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE 1st of July, 1863, bought at best rates, by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., will receive subscriptions to the UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds of date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO. Agents U.S. Loan.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board, THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

30,000 pairs of Negro Shoes (Brogans.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes with their proposals.

The proportion of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time for furnishing—
Infantry Overcoats.
Infantry Uniform Coats.
Recruiting Flag Halliards.
Forage Caps.
Canteens.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," "Infantry Overcoats," "Uniform Coats," &c., &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues,

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 16, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 18 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:
SIDON ... WEDNESDAY ... 10th June.
OLYMPUS ... WEDNESDAY ... 24th June.
KEDAR ... WEDNESDAY ... 8th July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin ... $80 00
Steerage ... 32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 4 Guineas, or $30.
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON SATURDAY, June 13, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $55.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship "LOCUST POINT," Capt. D. FRENCH, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... May 30
ETNA ... Saturday ... June 6
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c. &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 30 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st. at 7 A. M. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed, and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz., for building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on the east side of Lexington-avenue and on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer [illegible] lots at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., some 1,600 lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN WIGHT'S, EASTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO, embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 30th and 31st sts.—16 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 58th-st.—25 lots, 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 58th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

103 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,285.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $400.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 5 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally [illegible] shares of $[illegible] each.

[illegible] shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 33, 42, 44, 46, 47 and 49, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

80 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Superb parlor suites, covered with the richest satin; superb satin, satin lined and satin damask Window Curtains; elegant Lace Curtains, elegant Velvet Medallion Carpets, elegant rosewood bedroom suites, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, oil paintings, engravings, elegant vert d'antique and bronze mantle clocks, elegant decorated vases, &c.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 26, at 11½ A. M., at No. 158 West 24th-street, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered with the costliest canary satin, made to order by Dessoir, cost $1,000; superb satin, satin lined and satin damask window curtains, with the heaviest and richest trimmings, made to order by Solomon & Hart; elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, carved oak buffet, oak extension dining table, elegant rosewood lounges in satin damask, elegant French plate mirrors, with console tables; elegant decorated vases, elegant bronze and vert d'antique mantle 20-day clock, imported by Haughwout; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, marble tops and glass; elegant dining-room regulator, in oak-case, made by Sperry; elegant velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, silver plated and brass stair rods, curled hair mattresses, rosewood 6⅔-octave piano-forte, Hallett & Allen, Boston; china dinner sets, silver-plated table ware, spring palliasses, oil paintings, elegant steel engravings, superior refrigerator, Headenburg's patent, &c., &c., with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. No postponement on account of the weather. The entire furniture is of the best city make, mostly made to order, but little used, and is unsurpassed in quality and style.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1½ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 3½ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 2 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS. The property of the late DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT. By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,) No. 625 BROADWAY. On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock, By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow, Dietricy, Van Bemmell,
Holbein, Linglebach, Brauwer,
Rubens, Vanloo, Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani, Wouvermans, Ostade,
Albert Durer, Berghem, Garofalo,
Paola Veronese, Cuyp, Carracci,
Vanderwerf, Greuze, Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma, Susterman, Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vandervelde, Salvator Rosa, Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli, P. Van Wort, Vandervelde.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN FRONT OF HIS ROOMS, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., a sorrel pony, about 13½ hands high, long tail, perfectly sound and used to the saddle.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt. BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the last season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight sts., North River.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BIDDLE'S GROVE—BIDDLE'S GROVE.—This celebrated resort for Picnics, Sunday Schools and Excursions will be opened on the 10th of June. Engagements can now be made by applying to DIXON & CARSON, No. 41 Walker-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL. WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND AND UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS. Great as have been the attractions of the Museum from time to time, the Manager has now secured an attraction which far ECLIPSES ALL HIS FORMER EFFORTS. An exhibition which, outside and independent of the Museum, takes ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY. This was the price paid to JENNY LIND, But tickets for her concerts were sold for $4 to $20 each. The Manager pays THE SAME EXTRAVAGANT PRICE, Yet he is so determined to keep his Museum THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION To all seekers after amusement and novelties, that he is determined to ADD THIS GALAXY OF NOVELTIES To all the other wonders of this establishment, and EXHIBIT THE WHOLE FOR 25 CENTS! Making an array of Wonders UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, At any price, much more AT THAT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW FIGURE. This great attraction is nothing less than

GEN. TOM THUMB
GEN. TOM THUMB
GEN. TOM THUMB
GEN. TOM THUMB
GEN. TOM THUMB
GEN. TOM THUMB
AND
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
the late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
THE FASCINATING QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE FASCINATING QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
And the equally famous
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
ALL TOGETHER WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS!
A MARRIED COUPLE! A BACHELOR and BELLE!
BEAUTIFUL IN FORM, ELEGANT IN FIGURE,
ABOUNDING IN GRACE AND AFFABILITY,
a happy combination of
MANLY DIGNITY AND FEMININE SWEETNESS,

possessing all the charms that please the eye and gratify the most refined sense. Who that has the least curiosity, or that is in the the least interested in the WONDERS OF CREATION, can fail to look upon this most astonishing

QUARTETTE OF PETITE HUMANITY!
QUARTETTE OF PETITE HUMANITY!
QUARTETTE OF PETITE HUMANITY!
QUARTETTE OF PETITE HUMANITY!
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,

the whole four will appear in THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUMES which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which *Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married,* Feb. 10, 1863.

$60 WAS OFFERED FOR A TICKET to that wedding, while here THE SAME THING CAN BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.

They will also appear in various other costumes and characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock. They will also be seen at VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, always appearing at each Dramatic Performance, in the Lecture Room. In addition to their EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM, in the main hall of the Museum. The rich, rare and elegant BRIDAL PRESENTS will be on public exhibition at each Levee, including the magnificent Corbeille exhibited on their wedding-day at the reception.

The splendid Equipage of GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE, consisting of out of the most elegant Coaches ever made in America—costing over $2,000—though less than a quarter the size of an ordinary coach, and of FOUR OF THE SMALLEST PONIES in the world, will PERAMBULATE THE STREETS DAILY, and be in front of the Museum at various times. Small as is this miniature gem of a carriage, Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, and Com. Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren all ride in it at once to and from the Museum.

The Museum has been newly decorated and painted; new stairways erected for egress from the Lecture-Room, and special attention been paid to ventilation, so that it is cool and pleasant in the hottest weather.

A great variety of other novelties will also be seen, including The GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful Living Fish swimming in the Crystal Ponds of ocean and river water; the Learned Seal, which plays on a musical instrument; Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, EVERY EVENING, at 7½, at each of which will be produced that elegant Drama, THE ORPHANS OF VALNEIGE, or, A SISTER'S SACRIFICE.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions, TEN TIMES MORE THAN CAN BE FOUND anywhere else in the world, at any price, admission remains as usual, at ONLY 25 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS 15 CENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two infant children, with servants, and accommodations for two horses and driver; the location must be pleasant, within one hour's ride of the City; banks of Hudson River preferred; the house should be surrounded with pleasant grounds and plenty of fruit and vegetables; the table must be well supplied. Any gentleman having a country seat with more room than he requires for his own family, can hear of a responsible party, who is willing to pay liberally, if suited, by addressing BOARD, Box No. 3,784 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, reference, &c. No attention will be paid to any other.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 124 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT PERsons can find excellent accommodations and a pleasant home, in a farm-house delightfully situated in Connecticut, a few miles from the Sound and convenient to New-York. Address C., No. 148 West 24th-st., stating where an interview may be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, lady, two children and nurse, in a quiet home near the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange and Morristown, or near Orange Mountain, Bloomfield or Montclair. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—FIVE or six grown persons can be accommodated with board in a farmer's family near the village of Hempstead, L. I.; those without servants preferred. Address J. H. PETTIS, Hempstead Post-office, immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no musquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

HOTELS.

THE MARINE PAVILION, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite and convenient Summer Hotel will be reopened on the 16th of June, and being, by the new line of railroad, within two hours of New-York, will be found most convenient for those who do business in the City. Trains for Jamaica leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.; and from South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 and 11 A. M., 1, 3½, 4½ and 5½ P. M. This establishment comprises the Hotel, containing numerous suites of family rooms, nearly two hundred single rooms, five large and six small cottages, all of which are comfortably and fully furnished. The large cottages will be let either with or without board. A dining-room has been appropriated specially for young children and their nurses. The stabling and coach houses are on an extensive scale, and will be under the most careful management. The beach and the bathing at Rockaway are the best on the Eastern Coast, and perfectly safe. A special dinner, at 6 P. M., will be provided for New-York merchants. Good stages, running direct to and from the Hotel, will meet all the New-York and Jamaica trains until the through line to Rockaway, now building, is completed. Carriages and horses will be furnished at Rockaway, or by Mr. William Durland, of Jamaica, immediately on application. Schneider's Band, as usual, will play daily. Plans of the house and cottages may be seen, and engagements made, by addressing MR. BAINBRIDGE, Box No. 1,819 New-York Post-office, or by a visit to the Hotel at any time after this date, and all persons wishing to retain the rooms they had last year, or requiring any change, will confer a favor by writing to Rockaway, by mail, immediately. ROCKAWAY, May 18, 1863.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 150 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FIRM OF T. & W. H. JORDAN & CO., in New-York and Brooklyn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. T. JORDAN, W. H. JORDAN, J. LITTLEFIELD. Dec. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MLLE. VESTVALI'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, May 25.

CARD. MLLE. FELICITA VESTVALI Has the honor of announcing that she will inaugurate a SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA, Commencing on Monday evening, May 25, when she will present an adaptation in English of Maestro Gluck's celebrated Grand Spectacular Opera of ORPHEUS. (THE TRIAL OF LOVE,) WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, And the following unexampled distribution of the principal roles:

ORPHEUS (the God of Song) ... FELICITA VESTVALI.
EURYDICE (Wife of Orpheus) ... MADAME ROTTER.
THE GODDESS OF LOVE ... MISS GEARY.
HYMEN (the God of Marriage) ... MISS KEMBLE.
SPIRIT OF GOOD ... MISS DROMB.
PLUTO (the Monarch of the infernal) ... M. FOUCHE.

Spirits of Good and Evil, Demoniacs, Furies, Nymphs, Shepherds and Shepherdesses, Arcadian followers of Orpheus and Eurydice, &c., &c.

DIRECTOR OF THE ORCHESTRA ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The spectacular portion of the Opera will be embodied by A GRAND CORPS DU BALLET, under the immediate direction of M. FOUCHE, MAITRE DU BALLET.

The new scenery by Mr. G. Mender.
The new costumes by Signor Santelli.
Stage Manager ... Signor Amati Dubreuil.

The entire opera produced under the personal superintendance of MLLE. FELICITA VESTVALI.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences at the Box Office this morning. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orchestra stalls, $2; private boxes according to location. Family circle 50 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.

MONDAY—Bulwer's standard play of MONEY. With the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.

TUESDAY—Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, (never acted here,) with new scenery, new costumes and a splendid cast, THE WIFE, which has been a long time in active preparation, and will include the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Chas. Fisher, John Gilbert, Norton, G. Holland, Reynolds, Mrs. Hoey, &c.

WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and (first time here) THE SECRET.
THURSDAY—Second time—THE WIFE.
FRIDAY—Seventh time—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—Third time—THE WIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, EXTRA PERFORMANCE. JOINT BENEFIT OF MM. ALBERT, MARY AND JULIEN ROUSSEAU. First representation of the latest success of M. Victorien Sardou, LES GANACHES. Comedie in four acts. Doors open at 7½, curtain raised at 8 o'clock. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, May 26. MR. HARRY SANDERSON Respectfully begs to announce that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, May 26. On this occasion he will be assisted by the following artists: Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. F. EBEN, SIGNOR ABELLA. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of which will commence on Monday morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. [illegible] Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 753 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 78 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 657 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A CARD. WM. B. BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.

The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.

Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the tone, for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing. WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $300 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, Gentlemen or boys can have private lessons in business writing, practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one month than in years at ordinary schools. Two private desks vacant.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY EMINENTLY QUALified as to scholarship and experience, and whose testimonials and references are highly satisfactory, desires an engagement for the ensuing Summer; the advertiser has taught very successfully the higher English branches, French, Latin and the elements of music; large compensation not demanded. Address M. L., New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a member of graduating class Yale College, who has had several terms' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician and a good disciplinarian; satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Box No. 1,619 New-Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring undoubted testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at No. 4 West 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

POCKET-BOOK MAKERS WANTED.—Two good hands to work on diary covers. Apply to FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the Southwest. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. T., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 150 Times Office.

MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. A Special Meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY NEXT, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear a Delegation from the Board of Trade of Oswego on the subject of A SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 186 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park row, 153 Bowery, 378 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAY 1863

MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

The Conscription—Exemptions and Substitutes—Bounties and Extra Pay for Re-enlistment—Proposed Railway Across the Simplon Pass—The Approaching Elections, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The term of military service in France, as you know, is seven years. Each year the Government is obliged to take new dispositions in regard to substitutes, reëngagements and voluntary engagements of exempts, because of the varying circumstances of peace or war, of good or bad crops, and other causes. The initiation of the system of conscription in America, notwithstanding the social and political differences between the two countries, renders interesting everything which concerns that system in this country. The Minister of War has just decreed for this year—you see it does not require a legislative act in this country—that within ten days after the conscript has passed before the Council of Revision he must deposit, if he wishes to hire a substitute the sum of 2,300 francs, ($450.) Another decree of the Minister fixes at 500 francs ($100) a year the sum to be paid by soldiers already under the flag who wish and are permitted to be exonerated for the rest of their term of service. A third decree of the Minister fixes the terms of reëngagements and of volunteer engagements after liberation from the service before the expiration of term of service. Reëngagements for seven years entitles the individual to the sum of 2,200 francs, 1,000 payable at the moment of engagement and 1,200 at the end of the seven years, besides an extra pay of two cents a day. The same rates will apply to voluntary engagements after liberation from the service. All engagements contracted for less than seven years (unless the individual has been more than fourteen years in service) will be paid at the rate of 310 francs a year, 140 francs of which in advance, and to the extra two cents a day. After fourteen years of service he receives four cents extra per day. The non-commissioned officers who reëngage are entitled to the same sums, only that the sum which is retained to be paid them at the end of their term of service is employed in the purchase of State stocks in their name. The decrees of the Minister contain other minor details scarcely worth mentioning here.

The Zouaves maintain their position in the French army as the *corps d'élite*, and the great ambition of those who have definitely adopted a soldier's life is now, as heretofore, to enroll themselves in their ranks. It was supposed that the magnificent conduct of the Chasseurs-à-Pied, the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the Grenadiers of the Guard, the Voltigeurs of the Guard and the Tirailleurs Indigènes, (Turcos,) in the late Italian campaign, would have so distributed renown and glory over different corps of the army as to have relented this infatuation for the Zouaves. But such was not the result. There are four regiments of Zouaves of 3,200 men each, called the Zouaves of the Guard, and the First, Second and Third regiments of Zouaves. Last year the passage of men from the line to the Zouaves was suspended for want of vacancies, but this year, on account of the losses in Mexico, the transfer has been resumed again. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says, that the rush from all arms of the service was immense; soldiers who had been advanced, renounced their galloons and went back to take service with the Zouaves, and whole battalions of Chasseurs offered themselves. The Minister of War was naturally embarrassed by this affluence, but finally fixed upon the figure of 15 in each regiment of infantry, and upon 10 in each battalion of Chasseurs, as the maximum number of men for the present to be transferred to the Zouaves. These men are selected from among those who by their education, their physical force and their length of service are most capable of efficient service.

A remarkable act of courage was performed lately by a Chasseur-à-pied belonging to a detachment of 200 men, while on the route from Paris to Cherbourg, to be embarked for Mexico. As the train of cars was passing a bridge, a cry of distress was heard from a man who was drowning in the river, and one of the soldiers, named HENRY SIMS, without hesitating, sprang from the cars while going at full speed, and after a moment's bewilderment from the fall, rose to his feet and plunged into the river after the drowning man, whom he succeeded in saving, but only after a long struggle. Both men were carried to the military depot of the village, and SIMS, who showed great uneasiness for fear of being too late to join his comrades at Cherbourg, was, however, enabled to arrive in time for the embarkation.

Under the first Empire, the construction of the macadamized road across the Simplon Pass of the Alps was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern times. But, for the last six months or more, Engineers have been at work grading for a railway across this same Simplon Pass; and, last Sunday, these scientific gentlemen were admitted to the Emperor's presence to develop before him the result of their investigations and their plans. The chart was spread out in the gallery of Diane, and was 150 feet long, showing a complete detailed plan of the proposed road, from Domo d'Ossola on the Italian side to Brigg, in the valley of the Rhone, on the Swiss side. Forty men were employed on the Swiss side and forty on the Italian side to accomplish this preliminary examination, and the dangers they encountered from avalanches, from crevasses, from cold and starvation, during those long months of toil on the dangerous and unexplored heights of the mountain, must have been terrifying indeed. The road over the pass will be 80 kilometres long, of which 44 kilometres will be covered: 23 in tunnels and 21 in galleries. There will be 99 tunnels, served with air by wells from above. The artistic part of the work will cost 32 millions of francs, but with rolling stock, guard-houses, stations, and everything comprised, 72 millions francs. This grand *project, which a responsible Belgian house has* offered to execute in five years, will be at once officially presented for acceptation to the Governments of France, Italy and Switzerland, and *there seems to be no doubt but that it will be* accepted and put under contract.

The French Government prohibits the holding of any form of political meeting, but it cannot prevent an assemblage of gentlemen in a private parlor from discussing politics and arranging plans of campaign against the Government in the approaching elections. Thus without some explanation, you would be surprised at the frequent mention in the French papers at the present moment of the caucuses CARNOT and DE BROGLIE. But the explanation is, that the Legitimists meet at the private residence of the Duke DE BROGLIE, and the Republicans and Democrats at the residence of M. CARNOT, a leader of the Liberal party and member of the Provisional Government of 1848, and there, under the disguise of a *soirée*, discuss and arrange plans for the defeat of the Government at the approaching election. Among the leading politicians in attendance at the caucus of the Hotel de Broglie, are Messrs. THIERS, BERRYER, ODILLON BARROT, Gen. CHANGARNIER, Count DE MONTALEMBERT, CASIMIR PERIER, Count DE REMUSAT, PREVOST-PARADOL, etc.—a mixture, as you see, of various colors, or rather, of shades of the same color. At M. CARNOT's are to be met all the famous leaders of the Republican party; but it appears that the same unanimity does not reign here as at the Hotel de Broglie. The Republicans, in recognition of the valuable services of the five Deputies who have so valiantly planted their flag in the Chamber of Deputies the Courageous Five, as they are called, desire to return these five again from the same districts which sent them before; but M. HAVIN, the director of the *Siècle*, representative of the people under the Republic, offers himself as a candidate in the district of M. PICARD, and denies to this gentleman his right to claim the district as his own. The conduct of M. HAVIN is condemned by all the leaders of the party, and the directors of the liberal papers, especially M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, of the *Presse*, M. GUEROULT, of the *Opinion Nationale*, and M. NEFFTZER, of the *Temps*, attack him with a force that would crush any other man. But the *Siècle* is a power in the community, it has 50,000 subscribers and a leading republican paper in the city. This division or dispute rather in the liberal party furnishes a good subject for scandal, and the Government people are naturally making the best possible use of it.

Among the candidates for the Legislature presented by the opposition parties will be the famous five of the out-going chamber, M. HAVIN, M. THIERS, M. BERRYER, Messrs. CARNOT and TAXILE, DELORD, at Marseilles, M. PREVOST PARADOL, at Aix; M. MARIE, at Arles, and there is talk of the young Duke de Gramont Caderousse, in the department of Vaucluse. With such a list of new deputies as these added to the Five, the Bonapartist side of the house, so far as intellect is concerned, would sink into insignificance. But this list of candidates from the rank of the opposition is far from complete, and a lot more of names of equal force in intellect and reputation will be put before the electors. The Government has not shown inquietude for nothing. MALAKOFF.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Late Richmond papers have the following interesting paragraphs:

Sabbatarian Letter from Stonewall Jackson.

GUINEY'S DEPOT, CAROLINE COUNTY, Va., Dec. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Yesterday I heard that Gov. LETCHER and yourself were coming to visit the army, but the arrival of the cars without you doomed me to disappointment. I hope you will come before long. Please give my kindest regards to the Governor, and remind him of his long-standing promise to visit me. Col. LINDSAY says he heard distant artillery, and others agree with him. The direction is toward Port Royal.

I have heard with great interest the reports of the Congressional Committee, recommending the repeal of the law requiring the mails to be carried on the Sabbath, and I hope that you will feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to urge its repeal. I do not see how a nation that arrays itself by such a law against God's holy day can expect to escape his wrath. The punishment of national sins must be confined to this world, as there is no nationality beyond the grave. For fifteen years I have refused to mail letters on Sunday, or to take them out of the office on that day, except since I came into the field; and so far from having to regret my course, it has been a source of true enjoyment. I have never sustained loss in observing what God enjoins, and I am well satisfied that the law should be repealed at the earliest practicable moment. My rule is to let the Sabbath mails remain unopened, unless they contain a dispatch; but dispatches are generally sent by couriers or telegraph, or by some special messenger. I do not recollect a single instance of any special dispatch having reached me, since the commencement of the war, by the mails. If you desire to repeal the law, I trust that you will bring all your influence to bear in its accomplishment. Now is the time, it appears to me, to effect so desirable an object. I understand that not only our President, but also most of our Colonels, and a majority of our Congressmen, are professing Christians. God has greatly blessed us, and I trust He will make us that people to whom God is the Lord. Let us look to God for an illustration in our history that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

Please send me a copy of the staff bill, as I may have something to say respecting it in my letter to Col. MILES. Very truly, your friend,

T. J. JACKSON.

Col. A. R. BOTELER, Richmond, Va.

Retaliation.

It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined to detail one Federal Captain and one Lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the West by order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Union Movements at West Point.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: For some days it has been suspected that the enemy has been removing his forces from West Point. On Sunday, Lieut. WISE, of Gen. WISE's brigade, made a reconnoisance of the position from the New-Kent side, and became convinced that the enemy had evacuated. On the contrary, a cavalry officer, who on the same day reconnoitred from the east, King and Queen side, reports that the enemy had not evacuated, but had posted his forces in a dense pine forest a mile or two above West Point. What the exact number of the enemy's force was he had no means of estimating, but believes it is not a third as great as has been represented. The best opinion seems to be, that a large force, perhaps 15,000 men, were landed at the point simply by way of diversion, but that the greater part of them have since been reshipped and sent to HOOKER, who is known to be in sad need of them.

The Guns Recovered from the Keokuk.

The 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Keokuk*, which have been raised by the rebels, are now mounted in the forts at Charleston. On the 19th inst. they were fired throughout the day, at intervals, over the intelligence of the death of "Stonewall" JACKSON.

Mortality Among Rebel Wounded.

Great complaint is made of the mortality among the rebel wounded in Richmond and Fredericksburgh. The reason assigned is scarcity of medical supplies and inattention of the medical officers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20.

The Municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the choice of the People's ticket, making the seventh annual triumph of the Reform party, inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

There is a large majority in favor of the million dollars subscription to the Pacific Railroad.

Sailed, ship *White Swallow*, for Howland Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 21.

Business is active. Sales of 300 cases of J. H. & Co. LARD at 12½c. CRUSHED SUGAR 13½c. RIO COFFEE 25c. ALCOHOL 80c. TRUMBULL'S BUTTER 25c. CASTILE SOAP 15c. BILLINGS'S HAMS 17c.

The ship *Grace Darling* is chartered to load with Wheat for Cork, at £2. 12s. 6d.

The ship *Napier* is chartered to load with Wheat for Liverpool at £2, 5s.

The ship *King Lear* is to take lumber from Puget Sound for France.

The ship *Arno* is to take lumber for Australia, and thence to Howland Island for guano for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 22.

Arrived, ship *Old Colony*, 53 days from Hang, China. News unimportant. Money easy. Atlantic Currency Exchange on the basis of 35@40 premium for gold in New-York. Coin bills, 4½@5 premium. Sterling Exchange, 49d. Legal tenders, 65@66.

Receipts of treasure from the mines since the sailing of the last steamer, $2,300,000, being the heaviest arrival for a like period during the year. The prospect is, the mines will yield more than any former season.

Judge FIELD has resigned from the State Supreme Court, to take his place in the United States Circuit Court.

E. B. CROCKER has been appointed to succeed Mr. FIELD.

A Shooting Case in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

WILLIAM ROSS, of Morgan County, Indiana, was shot dead while at work in a field, on the 21st inst., by a Copperhead, named BAILEY. Ross had been collecting evidence against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.

The Rebel Cruiser Alabama—Reported Resignation of Capt. Semmes—He Takes Command of another Ship mounting Twenty-two Guns—A Wreck Seen at Sea—List of Blockade Runners.

We have files of the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* by an arrival at this port, with dates to the 8th.

The editor mentions a rumor that reached Bermuda from Cuba, that Capt. SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*, has resigned the command of that vessel to his late first officer, and that he had taken command of "a fine Confederate ship mounting twenty-two guns."

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the schooner *Sunny South*, who arrived at St. Georges, on the 2d, from Cuba, reports that on the morning of Friday, the 24th ult., before daylight, in lat. 28°, lon. 71°, he passed the wreck of a vessel which appeared to him to be bottom up. On the previous day he passed several chests of tea and some plank—he picked up one of the chests and found the tea completely ruined by salt water.

A rumor was current that the Home Government have it in contemplation to strengthen the military defences of the Bermudas by the immediate addition of a Second regiment of the Line and two more batteries of artillery.

The *Gazette* says: We have been favored with the following analysis of the doings of those steam vessels engaged in trading with the South that have visited our islands:

SAILING UNDER BRITISH COLORS.

1861,	Fingal	Blocked up at Savan'h.
1862, Mch. 20	Bermuda	Captured.
March 28	Southwick	Doubtful.
March 24	Herald	Ran the blockade.
April 10	Economist	Returned.
April 19	Stettin	Captured.
May 6	Gladiator	Returned.
June 11	Stanley	Returned.
June 13	Leopard	Destroyed.
June 19	Adela	Captured.
June 30	Lodona	Captured.
July 1	Columbia	Captured.
July 20	Anglia	Captured.
July 21	Kersonese	Returned.
July 26	Phoebe	To Australia.
Aug. 2	Peterhoff	Captured.
Aug. 27	Harr't Pinckney	Returned.
Sept. 3	Minho	Destroyed.
Sept. 5	Merrimac	No news.*
Sept. 15	Ouachita	Captured.
Sept. 4	Justitia	Returned.
1863, Jan. 13	Cornubia	Ran four times.
Jan. 13	Gipsey Queen	Returned.
Jan. 24	Princess Royal	Captured.
Feb. 20	Miriam	Returned.

SAILING UNDER CONFEDERATE COLORS.

Nashville	Destroyed.
Gen. Beauregard	Ran blockade.
Gen. Lee	Ran blockade.

GRAND TOTALS.

Blocked in	1	Doubtful	2
Destroyed or captured	12	Ran the blockade	4
Returned or went on	9		
Total			[illegible]

* Arrived at Wilmington, N. C.—[Ed. R. G.]

LOYAL UNION LEAGUE MASS MEETING AT UTICA.

The Officers and Volunteers of Eight New-York Regiments to Leave on Tuesday for the Meeting.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES OF COL. BENDIX, HON. MR. WHITE, COL. HAWKINS AND COL. M'GREGOR.

Pursuant to arrangement which was unanimously agreed upon, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of officers, volunteers and civilians, was held last night at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The object of the meeting was to explain in detail the arrangements which had been made by the Committee of the Loyal Union League, which had given the brave officers and soldiers an invitation to accompany them to Utica, and to be present at the great demonstration, to be held there on the 27th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN H. WHITE introducing Col. BENDIX, their former Chairman, who was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. WHITE made a very appropriate and business-like address, during which he took occasion to give a full and satisfactory explanation of all the arrangements which had been entered into, to give ample and sufficient accommodation to the volunteers on leaving this city and on their arrival in Utica. He stated also that a telegraph had been sent to Albany to the Adjutant General asking permission for the volunteers to carry their arms on that day, but whether or not, they would go without their arms.

Col. HAWKINS came forward and was received with cheers. He said they had not long returned from the field from fighting rebels, and now, as they were at home once more, it would be no harm to fight the Copperheads. [Applause.] This great meeting was got up by loyal men, who are strongly in favor of the Union and Constitution, and would do all in their power to put down this wicked rebellion. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF COL. M'GREGOR.

Col. MCGREGOR then presented himself, and was received with much applause. When it had subsided he spoke as follows: I am glad that we have met again here this evening according to arrangement; and as we have determined to go to Utica, we will be under the command of Col. HAWKINS, who is well qualified for that important duty. (Loud cheers.) It is quite evident now to all parties that there has been evinced by the military a warm and patriotic disposition to support the great movement at Utica, and in giving us an invitation to go there the Loyal League Committee is paying us a compliment. The military are not proceeding there to hold a mass meeting of their own, or to hold a political meeting, or anything of that kind. It was a meeting to support the Government; and in every movement which had this object in view, the loyal volunteers, when called upon, were ready to give their hearty coöperation. [Applause.] It was right, then, for them to go to Utica, and to Utica they would go. [Cries of "Go on, brave McGregor."] This they had now determined upon; and if there were any volunteer or man in this room who said to the contrary, let him do so now. [Loud cheers, and "No, no."] The officers and volunteers who went there would be furnished with all the necessary supplies by the Committee of the Loyal League, and would be at no expense whatever. (Applause, and "That's good.") By these supplies he did not mean three or four days' rations, for they would find the excursion a different thing from marching to the battle-field. [Cheers and laughter.] Since the proceedings of our last meeting appeared, and which appeared correctly in the NEW-YORK TIMES, I have also read in another paper, known as the New-York *Express*, a very different version, and a construction has been put on the few words which I then spoke which is anything but true. (A voice—"What about that lying journal?") This same *Express* is worse than any rebel paper printed in Richmond, with the difference that it bears no comparison in the ability with which the Richmond *Whig* is conducted. It is very likely that this same *Express* has put me down as one of the "hogs;" but I do not know which of the BROOKS' wrote the precious piece of composition I refer to—whether it was JAMES BROOKS or Booby BROOKS—(laughter, hisses and groans)—but the piece is so well written, and the composition so exceedingly elegant, that I cannot refrain from reading it to you. [Col. MCGREGOR then read the entire piece from the *Express*, commenting as he went along, which elicited roars of laughter, interspersed with repeated hisses and groans.] I am sure, continued he, that the men who are ready to put down this wicked rebellion, and who have already fought gallantly in the field of battle, are not the men to be influenced by Mr. WHITE, Col. BENDIX, or others, against their convictions, but they will go to Utica to show their patriotism, and their love and attachment to the Union. [Loud applause.] Nor will they be influenced either by JAMES or Booby BROOKS, the owners of this rebel journal, called the *Express*. [Reiterated cheers.] It is a pity to witness so rebellious a paper in the City of New-York. If our brave volunteers cannot go to Utica without the consent of the *Express*, then there is an end to a free press, freedom of action and free speech. I shall go myself, and if these Brookses have any doubt of the number of volunteers who shall go from New-York, we will pay their office a visit and let them review us in person. [Great applause.]

A resolution having been put, was unanimously carried, thanking Commissary-Gen. FARRELL for the use of the drill-room of the State Arsenal. After which the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Loyal League and the Utica Convention.

This Association held a meeting last evening, at No. 20 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of making such arrangements *as are necessary to enable the* members to leave in a body, from this City, to *attend the State Convention at Utica*, on the 27th instant. The question whether accommodations of any kind could be secured at the hotels in Utica, was largely discussed, and several gentlemen present stated that they had the means of knowing that all men who are in attendance will be accommodated; that the citizens of Utica have almost unanimously agreed to throw open their houses for the reception of loyal men who cannot obtain rooms at the hotels in the city. No persons who desire to attend, (said the speakers,) should keep away from the fear of having to walk the streets all night or of sleeping in the open air. A committee of the New-York delegation has been appointed to go on in advance of the others, for the purpose of making arrangements. An extra train of cars will leave this city on Tuesday afternoon in time to enable all who may wish to go to be in Utica at the opening of the Convention on Wednesday. The meeting last night was very enthusiastic, and all in attendance, with the exception of three reporters, voted to attend at Utica.

The Brooklyn Chess Club.

At a late meeting of this Club, held at their new rooms, No. 74 Court-street, near Schermerhorn, the resignation of their efficient Secretary, Mr. W. W. CALDWELL, was received, and Mr. WM. H. CHADWICK was elected Secretary in his place. The Club entered upon their sixth season on the 1st inst., and it promises to be one of the most successful ones since their organization. The new rooms are very desirably located for the Summer season, and are occupied with ten tables. The Club numbers among its best players such noted chess strategists as Messrs. PERRIN, RICE, HORNER, &c., and is in a very flourishing condition. A tournament is shortly to be commenced, open to all the members free, the prize being a handsome set of chess men, liberally offered by their worthy Treasurer, Mr. THOMPSON.

Fire in Jersey City.

A SHIP-YARD AND DRY DOCK DESTROYED—THE FLAMES EXTEND TO THE MONITOR YARD—AN ENGINE AND ROLLING MILL CONSUMED—THE BATTERIES SAVED.

A fire occurred last evening in Jersey City, in the ship-yard and dry dock, corner of Greene and South Seventh streets, belonging to MICHAEL S. ALLISON, the flames extending to a lumber-yard, and also to the Monitor works adjoining. An engine and rolling mill were destroyed, and there was danger that the three batteries building there would be lost, but they were not injured. The fire commenced early in the evening, in the ship-yard, from what cause does not yet appear. The property is nearly if not quite destroyed, and the loss of Mr. ALLISON is estimated at not far from ten thousand dollars. A large quantity of lumber belonging, it is said, to MCGRAW & Co., was also consumed.

The loss in the Monitor workshops is considerable, but it will scarcely delay the completion of the batteries—the *Tecumseh*, the *Mahopac* and the *Manhattan*. The engine and rolling mill destroyed were used in preparing plates for the turrets of the Monitors. A tool-shop was also destroyed. Two other rolling mills are still intact.

The roof of the shed under which the *Comanche* (California) battery was built, and which is connected with the buildings and frame-work where stand the batteries now constructing, also took fire; but the flames were checked by the energetic efforts of the firemen, and the main buildings were not injured.

The Monitor-yard was yesterday prepared for a visit, either to-day or on Monday, of Vice-President HAMLIN and Secretary WELLES. The visit of inspection will probably be postponed.

Our Primary Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through your paper, to let the public know the condition of one of the Primary Schools. There was a large school house built last Winter in Twelfth-street, near avenue B, in the Seventeenth Ward. Some months ago a Janitor was appointed, and everything was in readiness to open the school. The school officers of the Ward met to select and engage the teachers. Several persons were suggested for Principal; after considerable debate, it was found that the Roman Catholic officers declared most positively that *no person* should be Principal who was not a Roman Catholic. This was a qualification not thought of by the Protestant officers, until it was thus boldly declared by the Catholics that none but one of their faith should hold the place. The Protestants did not relish this kind of dictation. A controversy arose out of this, and the school-house is unoccupied, with the children in the streets, and money being paid out for nothing. So you see that those of us who have children to send to school are prohibited from doing so on account of religion, with no prospect of having it settled before other officers are elected, which will be next Fall, and even then, should the Board stand equally divided as it now does, no one can tell when we can have school. Is there no higher power to settle this matter? G.

Cadet Exhibition.

Maj. HLASKO's New-York Cadets gave an exhibition of their proficiency in military drill at the Academy of Music, last evening. A large audience of the parents and friends of the pupils attended the performance, which was certainly very creditable, both to the boys and their tutors.

The Late Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Herewith please find a copy of the written decision of the referee in the fight of last Tuesday:

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

I, CHARLES MOORE, appointed referee in the fight between OWEN GEOGHEGAN and CON OREM, that came off in New-Jersey on the 19th inst., decide that OWEN GEOGHEGAN won the fight fair and honorable. No pistols or anything to intimidate me were used on that day. CHARLES MOORE.

There was, therefore, no alternative but to give up the stakes, which was done the same afternoon.

Respectfully, ED. JAMES, Editor *Sportsman*.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At a late hour on Friday evening, a fire occurred at No. 135 Norfolk-street. The first floor was occupied by J. SICHEL as a grocery; the second floor by GEO. BRECKLEIN. The latter was insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company; his loss was about the same amount. SICHEL's loss was about $400; insured for $1,200 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The total damage to all parties is about $2,000.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week:—Appointments—David W. Dyckman, to 14th; Gustavus Webber, to 2d; James Foley, to 14th; Lucien P. Field, to 2d. Resignations—Abraham Stevens, of the 15th; John H. Rockwell, of the 10th; Wm. Beckwith, of the 3d.

Appointments and Promotions of Volunteers.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

The latest appointments and promotions in the volunteer regiments are as follows:

George F. Hopper, to be Major in the Tenth regiment.

August Otto, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifty-eighth regiment.

Henry R. Stagg, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Seventy-eighth regiment.

Benjamin L. Higgins, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eighty-sixth regiment.

Jacob H. Lansing, to be Major in the Eighty-sixth regiment.

John Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eighty-eighth regiment.

Wm. G. Hart, to be Major in the Eighty-eighth regiment.

Stephen Moffat, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninety-sixth regiment.

Anches Wettstein, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Third regiment.

Hiram M. Crane, to be Colonel in the One Hundred and Seventh regiment.

Isaac M. Lusk, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment.

James H. Hinman, to be Major in the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment.

Andrew E. Mather, to be Major in the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment.

James C. Rogers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment.

Charles A. Burt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment.

Edward L. Gane, to be Major in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment.

Charles C. Abell to be Major in the Tenth artillery.

Lewis Schinner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third battalion of artillery.

Benjamin F. Onderdonck, to be Colonel of the First Mounted Rifles.

Alexander G. Patton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Mounted Rifles.

Edgar A. Hamilton, to be Major of the First Mounted Rifles.

Henry A. Terwilliger, to be Major in the First Mounted Rifles.

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK HIGHLANDERS, CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, Ky., May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.—FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH: The high honor conferred on me, as the present commander of this regiment, imposes upon me the pleasant duty of congratulating you all on this, the second anniversary of the day you *voluntarily entered the service of the United States.*

Fellow-soldiers, the gloom which has hung over our once happy country, for the last two years, *begins to brighten up, and* the rebellion in which we have so often shed our blood in the many attempts to subdue it, is being slowly, yet surely brought to a *termination, and I have no doubt that before the end* of the next twelve months the Union will be restored. Our glorious banner, the "Stars and Stripes," will be *found floating triumphant from every fortification*, State Capitol and masthead, which has been disgraced by that spurious rag and insignia of rebellion.

Fellow-soldiers, there is not to-day in the service of the United States one regiment whose record excels yours, and there are but few who equal it. Your name has become a family word throughout the State and City from which you hail, the noble "Empire State." You have endured untried hardships and privations, and in that you have not only *suffered individually, but many of your fathers and* mothers, your little sisters and brothers; aye, and your wives and little children have had to bear their share, and many of those who left New-York City with us, full of hope, and with the plaudits of our friends, have already given up their lives for their country on the altar of liberty, and are now numbered with the departed brave.

Fellow-soldiers, you have in the many battles you have fought nobly maintained the name you bear, and the character of the country you represent in this war, that of being, in fact, "Seventy-ninth Highlanders"—the very rebels themselves having several times admitted that fact, while you were under the immediate command of your brave and noble Col. MORRISON, now commanding the brigade. Continue, then, fellow-soldiers, to maintain that unsullied reputation you have so dearly earned; spurn from you, and treat as you do the black snake, those traitors at home, who, in word or deed, would ever attempt to persuade you from the true path of duty to this your own or your adopted country.

In conclusion, brother officers and soldiers of the Seventy-ninth, I ask nothing of you, but what you have always given—your cordial support to your commanding officer in maintaining the honor and dignity of the regiment to which we all belong.

By order of JOHN MOORE,
(Signed,) Lieut.-Col. Commanding.
JAMES GILMORE, Adjutant.

The Battle at Chancellorsville.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN.

From the Washington Republican, May 22.

We have reliable information from a highly intelligent gentleman, who was captured at Chancellorsville, and who is directly from the south side of the Rappahannock, in rebeldom, to the following effect:

The enemy claims that he has, altogether, eight thousand three hundred of our men captured, which includes the wounded left upon the field. This number embraces one thousand and six wounded men belonging to the Eleventh army corps, *all of whom were doing well day before yesterday.* At least one hundred and fifty men of that corps were killed on the field, or have since died of their wounds.

According to the rolls two thousand and six hundred men are missing from the Eleventh army corps since the battle. After deducting the number named above, as killed and wounded, from the total missing, it will appear that one thousand four hundred and forty-four were captured by the surprise resulting from the rear movement of Jackson.

The rebel officials acknowledge that they lost altogether in killed, wounded and missing, about 10,000 men. They do not hesitate to say that the battles at Chancellorsville and in Fredericksburgh, under HOOKER and SEDGWICK, were the severest and most expensive that the Confederacy has yet experienced in the war.

Gen. LEE expressed himself to his officers, very freely, that HOOKER was a much abler man than he (LEE) supposed. He said he did not think HOOKER could handle so many men so well as he did. LEE don't hesitate to tell his officers that HOOKER is a man to be feared and watched closely.

Gen. LEE also expressed his wonder that HOOKER was shrewd enough to return, with his army, to the north side of the Rappahannock.

Our informant says that the leading rebels acknowledged to him that LEE was expecting reinforcements to enable him to get between HOOKER and the river, with the intention of cutting off his supplies, by destroying all the ferries and pontoon bridges, with the hope of starving him out.

JACKSON's death was a most terrible blow to the rebels.

Our soldiers, who are prisoners of the enemy, are suffering greatly for the want of food, although they do not hesitate to say that they shared equally with the rebel soldiers, so far as they could judge.

Our informant says he was frequently asked when he thought the war would end. He replied that some of our people thought it might end in twenty years, some thought ten, but for himself, he was of opinion that five years might see its termination. This kind of logic was anything but pleasant.

The following are among the casualties of officers of the Eleventh corps, in the late battle of Chancellorsville:

Col. Peissner, 119th New-York—killed.
Col. Riley, Ohio regiment—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Moore, 73d Penn.—shot through chest.
Col. Jones, 154th New-York—wounded.
Col. Hecker, 82d Illinois—wounded.
Col. Richardson, 25th Ohio—wounded.
Col. Glentz—prisoner.
Surgeon Hartman—died of wounds.
Col. Dessauer, Aid to Gen. Howard—killed.

—The Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says that John Van Buren, son of the late Ex-President Van Buren, has purchased the "Lindenwald" property for $30,000. It is reported that he intends to retire from active legal pursuits, and devote his attention to agriculture.

[Advertisement.]
AGENCY OF WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
DEPOT, No. 10 ROOD-LANE, LONDON.
MARSHALL F. BENTON,
General Agent for the United Kingdom.
D. H. BURKE,
No. 81 RODINGSMARKT,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Orders sent to the above agencies will receive prompt attention.
For price, apply at No. 22 Beaver-st.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]
UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 23.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Wm. Smith, Enrique Umane, J. W. Merz, S. Barnard, Fernando Sula, Martin Harrison, W. Edwards, J. Brennan, S. Hollander, T. P. Stretz, John B. Stevenson, H. Bacherach, S. Lizamo, R. Burton, Robert Hutton, J. Dodd, James McMillian, R. Mirfin, T. Hendridge, S. Barth, J. Straubl, Mrs. Glendining, Mrs. M. Bodine, Mrs. M. A. Henderson, Mrs. Wm. Watts, Mrs. E. R. Merriman, Mrs. deCordovan and child, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. A. Getty and 2 daughters, Mrs. D. McPhee Lee, 2 children and nurse, E. Bonner, wife and son, S. Gutman, Thomas Pullman, Mr. Duranchelle and lady, Mr. Peiret and lady, E. Dubois, wife and child, A. T. Holmes, T. A. Holmes, N. Sanders, C. H. T. Ahrens, M. S. Smith, Isaac Gardener, Mr. Taylor and lady, R. W. Gardiner, John McClure, W. C. Harkins, A. Jackson, C. Pourquin, Michael Barrett, J. J. Henderson, H. Reiffs, R. Culverhouse, H. Coulter, wife, 3 children and infant, A. H. Laiper, R. Twamo, Michael Reis, M. Gillespie, Wm. Witts, Mr. Cordukes, H. T. Hanna, Judge Pringle, J. P. Putnam and wife, Mrs. Simpson and 2 children, Robert Portner, John Cinnamon and lady, A. Talbot, Mr. Leon, Mrs. Backelman, child and nurse, Mrs. Sainswaine and daughter, C. A. Hessler, G. Sabarro, L. P. De Bochaise and servant, J. Nixon, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Whiting, Mr. Conlon and daughter, D. G. Whiting, A. R. Moen, Dr. L. Lifeburs, G. W. Reed, Louisa McDowell, J. Walterding, Mrs. Chevers, J. H. Wellbrock and lady, with others in the steerage. Specie, $165,000.

In steamship Corsica, for Havana and Nassau.—Mrs. Capt. H. Gray and 3 daughters, New-York; Miss E. Clinton, New-York; R. Barton, Philadelphia; W. Tuttle, Philadelphia; R. Craig, London; John Gray, Havana; G. Behne, Reading, Penn.; W. Lamb, London; Thomas Strahan, Baltimore; R. Grey, Belfast; Mr. Finn, New-York; J. H. Hertz, Louisville; A. Isaacs, New-York; Mrs. E. Hyatt and daughter, New-York; A. Wolfe, G. Towe, New-York; Capt. F. Barden, Massachusetts; Charles Harris, Nassau; Thomas Heany, St. John, N. B.; M. Heyman, Mr. Morris, A. Woodman, New-York; G. R. Lotham, Nassau; F. Salas, F. Del Oned, Matanzas; W. Hall, Liverpool; E. McClare, New-York; J. C. Francis, H. H. Porter, D. Wood, New-York; H. Cutchen, Virginia; Charles Lock, Philadelphia; E. Decker, England; P. Lion, England; P. Robinson, J. Williamson, New-York; Mr. Ewen and 3 friends, New-York; James Fairlie, England; Robert Duck, Boston; P. L. Carey, Nassau; A. Henlis, Havana; W. Gilks, Liverpool; L. Plant, New-York; J. Fegnaga and two servants, Havana; W. Rogers, Baltimore; H. K. Boyd, David A. Spellin, St. Louis; W. B. Sterrill, Philadelphia. Specie, $146,763.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Benj. Deford, from Port Royal, S. C.—Miss S. Southwick, Government nurse, E. J. Smith wife and servant, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, 7th Conn.; Mrs. Gardner, Surgeon W. S. Woods, 52d Pennsylvania; Capt. B. Smith, do.; Capt. T. Burdick, 7th Conn.; Lieut. Wood, do.; Lieut. D. S. Flanders, 3d N. H.; Lieut. Fogg, do.; Lieut. E. S. Perry, 7th Conn.; Lieut. C. S. Grier, do.; Lieut. J. McGrath, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Jno. McKee, do.; Surgeon W. D. Wilson, 7th N. H.; Lieut. M. Pfam, Lieut. John Stevens, 8th Me.; Lieut. S. Snedlinger, do.; Mr. Dorr, U. S. Coast Survey; Mr. Buckholdt, U. S. N.; Jos. Hoxie, C. W. Goddard, Jno. S. Lozier, R. Eager, W. G. Elliott, Mr. Richardson, W. A. Wersley, N. T. Hawkins, Jno. Butler, H. B. Woodworth, J. C. Daggett, H. A. Stone, J. Eneger, S. Webster, N. Johnson, wife and child, Capt. Cannon, of steamer Delaware; Mr. Adler, Mr. Alley, E. Gomez, and 217 discharged soldiers.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. E. A. Harkness, Mrs. H. C. Grinnell, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. D. R. Jewett, Capt. John Hobbs, Capt. Ganigan, 3d N. Y. Artillery; Capt. Wall, do.; Lieut. Ball, do.; Lieut. Brannack, do.; Lieut. Dwyer, do.; Lieut. Tomlinson, do.; Lieut. Randolph, do.; Lieut. Thompson, do.; and 256 discharged soldiers.

In schr. Harmony, from St. Thomas—B. H. Capps, Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. Abrahams and lady, Mrs. Townsend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 13 | Moon sets.. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 12 48 | Gov. Island.. 12 34 | Hell Gate.. 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Potomac, Hoffman, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, Jas. Hand; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; J. B. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Lock, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bro. & Co.

Barks Morning Star, (Br.,) Sterling, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Lucy & Paul, (Prus.,) Jacks, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Laura, (Brem.,) Williamsen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Eleanor Miller, Matthews, Nassau, V. D. Martel & Earle; G. E. Letson, (Br.,) Kuhl, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co.; Almon, (Br.,) Winchenbock, Sagua, Mexico, Metcalf & Duncan; Charles Edward, Smith, Belfast, Me., C. & E. J. Peters; Belle of the Bay, Badger, Philadelphia, Robson & Fosdick; Wallace Peck, Wallace, Ship Island.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Fleetwing, Willets, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Joel Van Sant, Woodmansee, Washington, master; J. G. Whipple, Lawson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. E. Wedmore, Edwards, Washington; Thomas Jefferson, Small, Salem; E. P. King, Larraway, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Moneta, (Br.,) ———, Halifax, N. S., B. G. Stevens & Co.; J. W. Faulkin, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Lucy Baker, Rich, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Devina, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Warrior, Averill, Portsmouth, N. H., Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Gelder, Yorktown; Ayres, Brown, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ed. Slade, Drake, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fanny A. Horne, Brown, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Knapp.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam transport Benjamin Deford, Port Royal, S. C., May 3, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., May 20, via Hatteras Inlet 21st, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rymer.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London and the Downs April 20, passed the Lizard 24th, in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Gyphena, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to master. In lat. 43, lon. 47 saw icebergs and drift ice.

Ship Lancashire, Harwood, London 43 ds., with coal to R. L. Taylor.

Ship Carla, (Aus.,) Martinolich, Antwerp 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Cook, Marseilles 42 ds., in ballast to master. 9th inst., lat. 39, lon. 58, struck a sunken wreck or an iceberg, which tore nearly all the copper from the starboard bow. March 8, in the bay of Marseilles, Wm. Lyons, 2d officer, of Pennsylvania, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Nordstern, (Meck.,) Cole, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Harzburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, Alicante April 17, passed Gibraltar 18th, in ballast to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Swarebrook, (Br., of Shields,) Wood, London 38 ds., with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Nereiden, (Norw.,) Peterson, Dublin 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig John Freeman, Crowell, Bermuda 7 ds., with molasses, &c., to J. Norman Harvey. 22d, off Fire Island, spoke ship Lancashire, from London for New-York.

Brig J. C. Rahming, (of St. John, N. B.,) Burgholst, Demerara 17 ds., with hides, &c., to J. C. Rahming. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Remedios, (Span.,) Rubeka, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton and hides to M. Echeverria.

Brig Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schroeder, Curacoa May 8, with hides, &c., to Devale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Belus, (Br., of Jersey,) Desaundes, Swansea 49 ds., with coal to master. May 14, on the Banks, saw a number of icebergs and large quantities of field ice.

Schr. John Northup, (Br.,) Stevens, Aux Cayes May 8, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. An Am. ship, with emigrants, arrived hence 4th inst.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (of St. John, N. B.,) McIntosh, Sama 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has had very heavy weather. 19th inst., off Port Royal, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Ottawa.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Glidden, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Leroy Calvell, Cardenas May 6, via Hampton Roads 19th, with molasses to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Fieil, (Dan.,) Spiesen, Rio Janeiro March 29, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Harmony, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) McCullough, St. Thomas 13 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Graham, (of Halifax,) Graham, Charlottetown 8 ds., with oats to master.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Portland, Me., with copper ore, for Bergen, N. J.

Schr. Almira, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Sparkler, Greenlaw, Washington, D. C., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Rockland, with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. L. W. Hine, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Justina, Arey, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewett, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Allel and Ida, Ackerly, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Annabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) from Sunderland 62 ds.
Ship Cheshire, (Br.,) Craig, Liverpool April 1.
Bark Alamo, Godfrey, from Dublin.
Brig W. B. Nash, Small, Messina April 1.
Bark Herzetta.
Brig Goethe.

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, City of New-York, and Corsica.
Steamers Thomas Parks and Decatur.
Ships Ernestine, Florence and Morning Star.
Barks Paladin, Telegraph, Queen of the West, Doretta, Amalia, Domarara, Queen of the Fleet.
Brigs Leonard Berry, Mauricio, G. Walker, Eudola, J. Boraz, Eliza Moorehead, O. Mercham.
Schooners Rosalie, Olivia, and a number of others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23—Below, ship Aurora, from Manila.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. G. H. C., of Cornwallis, N. S., Hamilton, hence 13th inst., with mdse., and cattle on deck, for Demerara, having on the 16th, lat. 38 30, lon. 70 30, in a blow from N. W., with a very high sea, carried away head of foremast and maintopmast, and sustained other damage.

Spoken, &c.

Antoinette—Fr. ship, from Cuba for Bordeaux, May 13, in Crooked Island Passage.

L. T. Knight—brig, of Searsport, for the West Indies, May 19, lat. 37 55, lon. 75.

Pacific—ship, Bray, from Philadelphia April 27, for Havre, May 17, lat. 46 10, lon. 45 36.

Victoria—ship, from London for New-York, April 18, off Dover.

White Sea—bark, bound for New-Orleans, May 19, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 44.

May 21, Montauk bearing N. 30 miles, ship Stadaqua, (Br.,) 31 ds. from Londonderry for Philadelphia; had been in the ice 3 ds., and on the Banks run down a Fr. schooner; has the crew on board. 23d, Block Island bearing N. 35 miles, spoke ship Wyoming, 30 ds., from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, May 3, brigs Laura, for New-York next day; Hawk, (Br.,) do. in 3 ds.; schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) do. in 7 ds.

At Zaza, May 4, brig Sea Lion, Witham, for New-York; schr. J. B. Litchfield, Crockett, disch'g., for do.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM;
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
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ZYLOBALSAMUM.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 22,000 customers.